The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 142. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 14. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th August	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	
10th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8900	.....	
11th ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	1010 1 class

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mahsmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calelonia.	8000	.....	
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 89: or Rs. 742-8
,,LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	17th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	61-3	14th Aug.	9th Aug,
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug	5th Sept,
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3755	7th Sep	19th Sept,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov	14th Nov,
Penang Maru	I. Noma	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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AMANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
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SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

teamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Rout
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 15th Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct
KASARA ..	1195	Thu 21st August	9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kassra," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

14th August, 1913.

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GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
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THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

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BOMBAY.

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Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

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	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	68 0
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The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated, sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

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THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.

Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

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WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
40, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
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TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 162.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
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NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned before FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for the filling in of a small tank at Sankli Street, Byculla. Quantity about 80,000 c.ft. For other particulars and conditions apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 0360

NOTICE

Re:—DHARAMSALA AT WARDHA ESTABLISHED BY RAMGOPAL HIRALAL AND BACHRAJ SEVAKRAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Ramgopal Hiralal, Badrinarayen Ramgopal, Kessowdeo Ramgopal, and Jamnalal Ramdhandass grandson, of the said Bachraj Sevakram have agreed to give away by way of gift to the Marwadi Boarding Institution the above Dharamsala on certain terms for use as a school, Library Boarding house, etc., and have agreed to return to the said Institution the sum of Rs. 8,000 paid by the said Institution for the said Dharamsala to the said Jamnalal Ramdhandass and the said Jamnalal Ramdhandass has agreed to instal the idol of Shiva in any new Dharamsala which he may at his own cost build at Wardha aforesaid.

Dated at Bombay, this 13th day of August 1913.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August 1913, at 3 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, when the resolutions that were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company held on the 6th day of August, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.

The said resolutions so to be submitted at the meeting may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

By order of the Board,

(Sd.) TAPIDASS VURJIDASS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1913. 0368

FRANCIS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKER KANJI MANJI has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client MR. LAXMISHANKER KALIDAS JANI. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 12-14, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Schedule A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Chinchpokli, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward F, No. 1071 (2), Street No. 31A, and bounded on the East, West and North by the property of the Lessors, and on or towards the South by Kala Chowkey Road and which said premises are now occupied for the purpose of the Silver Mills.

SECONDLY.—All the piece or parcel of leasehold vacant land or ground situate at Chinchpokli without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-seven square yards, and four-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward F. No. 1071, and bounded on the East, West and North by the land belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on the South by the Kala Chowky Road.

Schedule B.

Boiler, Engine, cards and all other machinery implements, utensils, furniture, and etc., lying in the above premises.

MANEKLAL & TYABJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated, this 13th day of August, 1913.

0369.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

WANTED.

RS. 30,000—PARTNER or LOAN WANTED for a well tried profitable business. 15 to 25 per cent. RETURNS and more. Good interest on loan. Investors with small amount over Rs. 1,000 will be allowed.

Apply Box No. 50, c/o. the "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay. 0365

THE DOSUIAN TRADE and INDUSTRIAL Mfg., Univ. Academy and College of the World. Admittance above 6. School Diploma and Degree, 2 Course of 3 and 7 years. College and Research Course 3-2 years. School Fees Rs. 1—3, 4—7. College, 7—10, 10—12 per m. Scientific Training on Search and Invention, Recreations. See Dr. D. D. Vachha, B.A., Opp. Allbless Baug, Gir-Gaum, (2—4 p.m.), Dipls El. and Ad-D.T.M., B.D.T.M., M.D.T.M., D.D.T.M. Term from 1st Sept. 0367

WANTED a JUNIOR TYPIST. Knowledge of Shorthand essential. Must be young and smart. Good prospects. Apply to Box 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0366

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1811.)

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67 Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London and avoid spurious imitations.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

Complete Programme at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.

TWO GREAT FILMS.

"Satan" The Drama of Humanity. | with Scott to the South Pole.

Both these films are remarkble productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other great South Pole tragedy both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

French Ballet Dancers.

Mdlle Benzoni, assisted by Mdlle Dorion, appears in some charming new dances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday, August 18th.

THE DALLAS COMEDY Co.

Monday August 18th.	Played 360 Nights in London 292 Nights in New York. **BABY MINE** Preceded by **THE TOUCH OF TRUTH.** From the Haymarket Theatre, London.
Tuesday August 19th.	Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London. **WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS** Played over 500 nights in New York and Played times innumerable in London and the Provinces.
Wed. & Thurs. 20th & 21st.	**TWO NIGHTS ONLY.** The London & New York greatest success. **THE GLAD EYE** A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.
Friday 22nd	The Hit of the London Season, 1911, **THE MOLLUSC** By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.
Saturday 23rd.	The one and only **CHARLEY'S AUNT** (S.ill Running) Preceded by **FEED THE BRUTE.** Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by LAWRENCE IRVING in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Season now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.,

Price of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Commence at 9-30.

Soldiers in Uniform Half price to Rs. 2 & 1 only.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

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Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night! To-Night!

A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN."

BY

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free."

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. Avivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

Full Programme of other Pictures.

3 Shows nightly at.—*7, 8-30 & 10 Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

As SATURDAY, the 16th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of horses and carriages, on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF the Valuable landed Property, situate at Girgaum Road, (Chira Bazaar). Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. Gajanan Bapuji Kothare, the owner of the property described below Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, (Chira Bazar), outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 342 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's No. 11 New No. 67. Old Survey N. 244 and New Survey No. 2-195, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward N. 2040-2042 and Street No. 327-331, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Damoder Ramchandra on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Edulji Mehta, on or towards the East by the Cart of the late Mr. Nicholas De Souza and on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road, which said property is at present in the occupation of the owner and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Subins and Goregaoker, Solicitors, at their Office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs Gill and Coy's godown at Thomas Street Colaba, and by their order and on account of Messrs. Damjee Hirji and Coy.

84 bales out of 100 full pressed bales good saw ginned Dharwar Cotton, surveyed in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Pattan Road, Workshop behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, W. I. scrap, C. I. naves, old, fire bars, W. I. boilers plates, W. I. tubes and pipes, steel files and scrap, W. I. sheets and tanks, old drain cart bodies, empty casks empty paint and oil drums, leather scrap, old canvas hose. W. n. tyrebars, dealwood board and butts, gun casks metal scrap, wooden, empty I. o. casks, W. I. drums, empty kerosine oil tins, gun metal boring, coal ashes, teakwood window and frames, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chapsy Bhora, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, at Thasker Bhawanji Lakhmidas Navapala Jatha at Colaba at 5 p.m., (S.T.).

15 bales cotton and 4 bales loose cotton salved Ex-Craft "Dowlati" Stranded between Tuna and Jamnager while taking the goods to the steam ship "Sabarmati."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS ETC., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act, 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bag, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, Jawari, harda, ground nut seeds, linseed, till-seeds, turmeric, toor, Rapeseeds, and betelnuts in bags bundles of gunny bags, empty casks, tins of oil, bundles of luggage, loose iron bars, lot of stones, coal, iron safe, boxes of cigars, brass cups, bundles of horns and wearing apparels, bundle of jogree, dry dates, lot of condemned sheets, bags of sweeping grains, old records etc.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1913.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,500.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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General Agents,
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BOMBAY

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CLEARANCE SALE

Sweeping Reductions IN Perfumery and Toilet Requisites etc.

Visit Cordially invited.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
47, Century Bdgs.,
Hornby Rd., Fort

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or belo wthe average. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north-western districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces; Jubbulpore has had 0.32" and Saugor 0.41". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in slight excess.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.60" and Karwar 0.20". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately clouded in the eastern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad. Day temperature is slightly above normal at Sholapur and Bijapur also.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather today is the appearance of nearly general rain in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and of fairly general rain in the south-east Madras. Local rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula. Over the rest of the reporting area weather continues rainless.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south-east Madras and possibly in the north-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY the 13th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	90.3	82.0	86	..	0.00	0.00
Jask	93.3	83.3	83	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	93.8	87.1	79	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.8	81.5	74	..	?	—3.53
Rawalpindi	93.4	70.6	75	..	13.63	—0.41
Lahore	94.9	76.7	76	..	15.04	+5.46
Sirsa	96.3	77.3	59	..	14.91	+7.74
Ambala	93.5	75.9	70	..	27.13	+11.93
Delhi	96.0	80.3	69	..	12.64	—2.69
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.5	81.0	51	..	6.16	—0.50
Mainpuri	95.3	79.1	76	..	8.41	—6.27
Jhansi	94.6	76.5	59	0.04	6.62	—15.71
Cawnpore	94.6	79.0	71	..	13.11	—5.60
Allahabad	93.1	77.5	75	..	17.16	—4.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	85.0	80.0	75	..	10.62	+5.64
Ajmer	93.6	77.2	09	..	7.59	—4.97
Jaipur	97.2	77.1	61	..	11.42	—1.85
Kotah	94.6	78.1	60	..	8.56	—8.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	76.0	72	..	23.54	+13.71
Dwarka	86.8	79.7	71	..	13.35	+2.85
Veraval	83.6	78.8	76	..	23.68	+10.56
Rajkot	91.6	69.3	67	..	22.31	+3.83
Bhavnagar Para.	95.0	78.8	70	..	29.30	+16.07
Surat	88.4	76.6	78	..	29.29	+0.39
Ahmedabad	90.6	76.7	79	..	24.95	+3.65
Deesa	90.8	72.9	78	..	22.46	+7.09
Neemuch	86.9	70.5	83	..	16.49	+0.21
Indore	85.6	69.1	86	..	30.83	+11.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	74.3	87	0.32	24.45	—0.84
Saugor	86.8	70.6	82	0.41	18.53	—0.38
Hoshangabad	88.1	73.4	80	..	29.20	0.24
Khandwa	88.2	72.6	80	..	31.30	+14.53
Akola	90.7	73.5	70	..	19.13	+0.58
Amraoti	88.8	71.3	83	..	26.67	+7.56
Nagpur	90.0	74.3	67	..	30.93	+2.97
Chanda	93.0	73.0	75	..	30.62	+0.07
Raipur	89.7	75.6	80	..	27.89	—1.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	77.4	81	..	60.56	+10.19
Ratnagiri	84.8	74.9	90	0.60	59.27	—14.14
Mormugao	85.5	76.2	87	0.08	71.32	+0.24
Karwar	84.2	77.5	88	0.20	74.44	—14.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	69.1	69	..	10.67	+0.01
Ahmednagar	87.1	65.0	74	..	16.71	+7.02
Poona	83.5	67.3	83	0.04	29.92	+7.17
Sholapur	92.8	71.1	72	..	9.60	—1.25
Bijapur	89.2	69.3	76	..	8.55	—1.72
Belgaum	78.3	65.5	90	0.03	27.09	—2.59
Aurangabad	86.9	67.5	76	..	15.45	+1.46
Nizamabad (indur)	90.9	75.7	73	..	28.20	+8.53
Hyderabad	90.8	76.7	72	..	10.78	—2.51
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	74.8	85	0.16	67.14	—18.95
Calicut	85.3	76.1	91	..	61.55	—12.65
Cochin	84.7	76.7	85	0.01	60.80	+3.29
Colombo	86.0	78.5	84	..	12.01	—2.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.3	79.2	80	0.03	6.04	—7.42
Bellary	98.0	73.3	64	..	3.07	—1.56
Cuddapah	99.5	80.5	58	..	4.14	—5.45
Madras	100.0	81.0	68	..	3.39	—4.56
Bangalore	87.3	65.8	81	..	8.17	—0.93
Combatore	90.4	71.8	87	..	2.79	—0.72
Trichinopoly	99.6	77.8	71	0.16	1.44	—2.47
Negapatam	96.2	71.7	93	1.73	2.88	—1.92

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 13.

The depression over North-east India has entirely disappeared and rainfall there and in Burma has been comparatively light. Elsewhere the break in the rains continues.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bihar; fairly general in Lower Burma; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the West Coast and South-east Madras. A few falls also have occurred in West Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Bhamo two inches; Tavoy, Toungoo, Bassein and Lashio one; Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur, Calcutta and Mymensingh one; Behrampore two; Dehra Dun, Saugor and Jubbulpore a half; Negapatam one and a half; Cuddalore a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 10h. 4m. this morning.

S. S. Galavale:—The steamer Galavale, which arrived in the Harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta; reports very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal.

Bengal.

S. S. City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, which arrived in the Harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, reports strong monsoon from 51 deg. to E to 60E then fine.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 12th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Rain	inches	29·738
Temperature of Air	degrees	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	77·4
Dew Point	,,	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		8·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do.	,,	78·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	157
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month	,,	1·17
Total fall during year	,,	60·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th August	,,	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 14th August 1913 was 29·906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·135 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water		
Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	f. in.
Thurs.	14	m 9	48	25 7
		9	14 a	24 1
Fri.	15	m 10	30	27 1
		10	9 a	24 8
		m 11	6	27 6
Sat.	16	10	54 a	25 3
		m 11	37	27 9
Sun.	17	11	31 a	25 9
		0	4 a	27 10
Mon.	18	m 0	4	26 1
		0	29 a	27 10
Tues.	19	m 0	35	25 4
		0	53 a	27 8

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	14	2	20	17 7
		3	59	20 7
Fri.	15	m 3	16	17 5
		4	41 a	19 10
		m 4	4	17 2
		5	14 a	19 2
Sat.	16	m 4	45	17 0
		5	43 a	18 7
Sun.	17	m 5	20	16 1
		6	10	18 1
Mon.	18	m 5	51	16 11
		6	36 a	17 5
Tues.	19	m 6	20	17 1
		7	1 a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14. (Thurs.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8 m
15. (Fri.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m
16. (Sat.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m
17 (Sun.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6 m
18. (Mon.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 5 m
19. (Tues.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 28.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28.4 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

WILL STICK TO THE VEIL.

Rumour has been current to the effect that the lady of fashion has decided to wear the veil no longer, says a Paris correspondent. It appears that a certain well-known and rashionable doctor has made the discovery that veils catch germs by the million, on the principle of the fishing net, and that ever since the veil—or the germ, whichever is the older—came into existence women have been going about unconsciously trawling and catching all kinds of horrid animals. That at least was how the doctor made it out, but he has not succeeded in killing the veil.

I made inquiries in the higher military quarters and was told, in almost every case, that the veil is not going by any manner of means. At the Maison Lewis I heard that ladies are going to flout the doctor by wearing thicker veils than ever. Some of them seem to be almost opaque, which is a further defiance of the doctor, for he says that, besides their other iniquities, veils are great destroyers of the eyesight—but he says in vain. Veils are the very last things women would take off, says the expert.

In the case in which Major Chalmers I.M.S., Ootacamund, charged an assistant of the tollgate keeper at Sandy Nullah with doing a rash and negligent act, the Deputy Magistrate of Ootacamund yesterday acquitted the accused holding that the case was of a doubtful nature and gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kenazra—"the laxative that cures."

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES
THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 12.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·25
Rentes 3 %	58
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45¼
Bar Silver Spot	27·5-16
„ 2 months hence	27⅛
Closing Tone of silver:—china buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64·3-16
Exchange on India 30 d st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £—	
„ Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 175,000.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3.13-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st	4½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ 6 „	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2·¾
„ 7 day market loans	3

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 12.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	800
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	——
Total Day's Imports	3,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady moderate biz.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry.

Mid Americans	6·41 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·35 d

New York 11 a.m. August 11·65 (As know in Liverpool at closing time.) October 11·11.
New York Official noon call August 11·66 (As known in Liverpool Official at closing time.) Oct, 11·10.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Agust 11·50 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) October 11·12.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.12	6·08
S. O.	5·03	5·99
O. N.	5·99	5·95
N. D.	5·94	5·90
D. J.	5·94	5·90
J F.	5·95	5·91
F. M.	5.96	5·92
M. A.	5·98	5·94
A. M.	5·99	5·95

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A S.	6·08	6·12
S. O.	5 99	6·03
O. N.	5·95	5·99
N. D.	5·90	5·94
D. J.	5·90	5·94
J. F.	5·91	5·95
F M.	5·92	5·96
M. A.	5·94	5 98
A. M.	5 95	5 99
M. J.	5·56	6·00

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	——

Futures at New York Aug. 11·51. Previous losing price 11·51.
Futures at New York Oct. 11·03, Previous closing price. 11·03.

Advanced on Bullish private crop Reports and Declined owing to longs unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11¼ Previous price 11¼
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·46. Previous price 11·44.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·05. Previous price 11·07.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4-86¼
Silver Commercial Bars	59¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL August 12.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 18—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-7½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-3½
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-0¼
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards. Liepmahs No. 1500	ex warehouse
Cloth Gumbi's 36" G. 20 cif	12-6
40's Bangerhills Twist	10½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10-9-16
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 21-32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	August-Sept.
Water Twist American 30's	10
Water Twist American 40's	11½
Mule Twist American 40's	10½
Mule Twist American 50's	12½
Mule Twist American 60 s	14½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	17½

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Quiet, but steady.
Tone "Cloths":—Steady, more Enquiry.

Weft American 54's	11⅜
„ Egyptian 80's	18
Tone "Yarns":—Market quiet	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9½
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W. T. C.	10½
„ 36's B.	10½
„ 42's	12½
„ American 60's	16½
„ Egyptian 60's	17½
„ Egyptian 80's	21½

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 13.

American cotton crop reports are now no more of brighter hue as we had. Drought is doing damage to the crop and no doubt to the boll-weevils as well, as rightly the bears argue. The local cotton market is strong both for actuals as well as for New Crop contracts. Stocks are dwindling fast. It seems to us that Bulls will soon be in the saddle to chase the Bears.

Egyptian crop prospects according to our recent telegraphic advice, are also poor as drought is doing damage to the standing crop.

The following lines will be found interesting.

BRITISH COTTON GOODS REPORTS

Manchester Authority Thinks India's Takings Must Decrease.

Mr. Francis Ashworth, in a letter which we publish to-day, gives, again, a word of warning about the exports of cotton goods to India and the improbability that the present rate of export can be maintained. Some years ago Mr. Ashworth propounded the theory, based on experience, that 2½ per cent would be a normal yearly increase in our exports of cotton piece goods, and the figures that he gives for the last seventeen years indicate a close approximation to that rate on the average. The enormous exports to India might have upset all past theories of expansion, but that they have been balanced by shrinkages in other directions; it is curious to see the successful emergence of the 2½ per cent theory in spite of great alterations in trade which are not obviously related to one another. There are signs now—though they have not found their way into the latest Board of Trade returns—that India cannot continue to do so much more than her share, although there is promise of a good monsoon and we may assume that part of the recent increase is permanent. Who, then, is to come to our assistance? Mr. Ashworth does not answer the question, leaving us to make such deductions as we may from situations and statistics. The figures relating to Turkey and Rumania suggest that with a settlement of affairs in the Near East we may reckon on a great increase of trade there, and, though China is taking supplies fairly well, there are great and growing possibilities in that country. A good many of the smaller markets, too, are capable of expansion, and if India has really come to the end of her present spurt we should be able to tide over the period before the next one brings disaster. The letter in question says:

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in February, 1911, I ventured to state—"I believe that with the present capacity of production, and given sufficient inducement, it would be quite possible to supply for export from this country 600 million yards per month of assorted cotton piece goods, or 7,200 million yards per annum." This has now been achieved, as the exports recorded for the first half of 1913 total 3,597,000,000 yards, valued at £48,980,400.

This enormous trade might be supposed to have upset all past theories of what might be regarded as normal expansion. You have allowed me on several occasions to demonstrate a comparison of the actual exports with a theoretical increase of 2½ per cent per annum, and it is remarkable to note how closely these now tally, over a period of 17 years. Below are the figures, in millions of yards. I assume that the second half of 1913 will equal the first half (perhaps a rather doubtful assumption):

	Exports on Actual basis of 2½% export. inc. per ann.	
Seven years ending 1903	36,331	36,169
Seven years ending 1910	41,621	42.984
Year 1911	6, 54	6,799
Year 1912	6,913	6,938
Year 1913	7,200	7.111
Totals 17 years	98,719	99,971

the actual export being 1¼ per cent, below the theoretical export.

On this theory, there is nothing wrong with the course of our trade in the aggregate. What is disturbing is the fact that we have had to put too many eggs into one basket to maintain the aggregate. India has received far more than a normal proportion, and signs are at last becoming evident that the extra-ordinary acpacity of that great market to absorb cotton goods is giving way. I fear we cannot depend on a continuance of the amazing demand of the last eighteen months, and must look elsewhere for outlets, if 600 million yards of cotton cloth is to be kept up as an average monthly outgoing overseas.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals		227½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	240	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	239	..	-	do
G. M. Khandeish	2478	227	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	264	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	233	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Comravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	272	25-8-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
„ Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	246	25-8-13
Westerns, Churks	..	..	256	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	260	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	275	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	256	..
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 12

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £69; Cop per Braziers £83½; Yellow Metal 7½;
Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.
Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-ship 63; July-August; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; Aug.-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers. quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship. 50½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; done. firm. Linseed Calcutta 48½; firmer Aug.-Sep.; London. done.
Wheat.—Australian. Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs, C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I.F. 37½; July-August; London. value. Wheat N. A. G. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal quiet.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8; August-Sep.; sellers, quiet.
Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-9½; sellers, Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-4; sellers, August; quiet only. slow demand. sellers. Oct.-Dec.; E. A. B. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India. 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 10-10½ value August-Sep.; quiet.
Java Sugar.—firm but still no biz.
Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 47; August-Sep.; Antwerp; Buyers, firm.
Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2; August Sep.; Hull. sellers, dull.

Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, Commissioner of Allahabad, will officiate in the Board of Revenue when Mr. Baillie takes up the officiating Lieutenant-Governorship at the end of next month, Mr. P. Wyndham will act as Commissioner of Allahabad in the absence of Mr. Brownrigg.

KASAGRA is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 13th.

S. S. Galavaly	Scarp	Calcutta	July 28
S. S. Pandua	Handcock	Durban	July 15
S. S. City of York	Bremmer	Liverpool	July 19
S. S. Amatonga.	Wooster	New York via Persian Gulf	
S. S. Iran	Peabody	Colombo	August 9

DEPARTURES.

August 13th.

S. S. Umsumbi	Robertson	Dunkirk
S. S. Bahrein	Grant	Aden
S. S. Nyanza	Mc Allister	Garston
S. S. Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai via Colombo
S. S. Thornbeck	Foster	Rangoon

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Wednesday

S. S. Begum	Dooley	Calcutta
S. S. Ooloharia	Raddock	Batavia
S. S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh via Karachi
S. S. Baroda	Horseroft	Persiangulf via Karachi

The following vessels began to land on Wednesday

Steamer * Salsette	for	Aden
„ Ambra	for	Calcutta
„ Iran	for	Dunkirk
„ Wartenfels	for	Hamburg
„ Crostafels	for	„
„ City of york	for	Liverpool

* To arrive

S. S. Galavale:—The steamer Galavale 2441 tons, Captain E. Scearry, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta July 28th with a cargo of Coal.

S. S. Pandua:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pandua, 2126 tons, Captain A. N. W. Handcock, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Durban July 15th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, 5022 tons, Captain W. M.Bremmer, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool July 19th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Amatonga:—The steamer Amatonga, 2093 tons, Captain A. W. Wooster, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from New York via Persian Gulf, with balast.

S. S. Iran:—The steamer Iran, 4066 tons, Captain T. B. Peabody, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Colombo August 9th with balast.

S. S. Thornbeck:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Thornbeck 2345 tons, Captain R. Foster, sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Begum, 2942, tons, Captain R. M. Dooley, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N, Coy's steamer Baroda, 1899 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ooloharia:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ooloharia, 3436 tons, Captain P. W. Raddock, will sail to-day for Batavia, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Begum	Dooby	T. M. & Co.
B.	Benin	Cole	J. F. & Co.
C. & R.	Caina	Farquharson	M. M. & Co.
F.	Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co.
G.	Kander	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
K.	Astoria	Hogan	J. F. & Co.
N.	Dufmod	Winter	J. F. & Co.
O.	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co.
P.	Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Q.	India	Jones	J. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Saharn	Park	J. F. & Co.
2.	Kilsona	Coveday	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	Strathlyon	Dunn	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
5.	Mimald	Chilton	J. F. & Co.
6	City of Sparta	MoNeil	K. M. & Co.
7.	Schwarzton	Styrenio	W. & A. G. & Co.
8.	Tamaneate	Gordon	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Quilon	Cole	M. M. & Co.
10 & 11	Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co.
14.	Linga	Butler	M. M. & Co.
15.	Orissa	Baines	K. N. & Co.

Offside Q.

Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

R. W. P. D.

Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Punani	Vallji	S. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Kowait	Bewis	Arab Steamer.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ambra	Antic	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Anatonga	Wooster	K. N. & Co.
Banda	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co.
China	Toque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Crombie	Scotcin	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of York	Bremmer	K. M. & Co.
Galavale	Scearry	
Hoosiana	Fleming	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
Kamara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Khosrau	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Mikendris	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co.
Ooloharia	Raddock	M. M. & Co.
President	Schutz	A. Strande & Co.
Pandua	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Reybridge	Vasey	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saxil	Bonfield	Arab Steamer.
Stentonian	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.
Tuna	Morrison, Shaw	Wallace & Co.
Upada	Logan	M M & Co

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 12th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Dock.

Per s. s. Salsette to London on 16th August 1913.

Wadia, Mr. N. N.; Shimpi, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, R. B.; Tarlton, Mr. E. B.; Dixon, Miss V. M.; Jeffrey, Mr.; Dowling, Mr. L. E.; Linton, Mr. G.; Parker, Mr. A. A.; Shimpi, Mrs. and Child; Turner, Mr. M.; Jayakar, Mr. N. K.; Erridge, Mr.; Dowling, Mr. D. M.; Daniell, Mrs. M. L.; Duff, Mr. A. C.; Earp, Rev. W. A.; Friend, Mr. W.; Gosh, Mr. K.; Minchin, Col. F. F.; Richardson, Mr. J. J.; Spalding, Capt. W. B.; Stephenson, Col. E. W. B.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PARTNERSHIP.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

DELHI RESTAURATEUR CHARGED.

Mr. Johnston, City Magistrate of Delhi, had last week before him the case in which Mrs. Eileen Maud James (formerly Mrs. Clements) charged Mr. and Mrs. Knapp of the Criterion Restaurant, Delhi, of fraudulently converting to their own use a sum of Rs. 7,500, entrusted to them for safe custody by the complainant, says the "Morning Post" of Delhi. The facts of the case as set out in the prosecution evidence are as follows. The accused being part proprietor of the Criterion Restaurant in partnership with one Qazi Ashfaq Hussain through Mrs. Harold, whom he has since married, made a proposal to Mrs. James, that she should purchase the Qazi's share in the restaurant business and enter into partnership with the defendant for the purpose of carrying on that business. A sum of Rs. 7,500 was mentioned as being necessary to buy out the Qazi, Mrs. James being willing to accept the offer, sent Mr. Knapp to Calcutta to see a Mr. Nundy whom Mrs. James named as holding money in trust for her, to obtain the necessary funds. Mr. Nundy, however, refused to pay the necessary sum to Mr. Knapp personally and in the absence of Mrs. James, who with his sister, who has since married Mr. Anderson, a Delhi architect, a friend Miss Collinson and Mrs. Knapp, went herself to Calcutta to interview Mr. Nundy and in January last asum of Rs. 500 was sent by wire to Mr. Knapp in Delhi from Calcutta as an sarnest of Mrs. James' intention to pursue the arrangement upon conditions of partnership which had still to be agreed upon. Subsequently further sums amounting altogether to Rs. 7,000 were forwarded to Mr. Knapp by telegraphic money order, on the representation of Mr. Knapp that it would not be safe for Mrs. James to carry the money to Delhi in her possession owing to the danger of train thefts. These sums were acknowledged to have been received by Mr. Knapp who informed the senders that he had placed the money in Mrs. Knapp's name and forwarded a draft deed of partnership. Mrs. James at once protested against the money being placed in the name of Mrs. Knapp and demanded its return to her in Calcutta if it could not be placed in her own name in Delhi.

TRANSACTION REPUDIATED.

On Mr. Nundys' advice she also emphatically refused to agree to the terms of the partnership deed proposed by the accused. Under these circumstances, it being represented to her that the money had not been touched as the Qazi demanded Rs. 10,000 for his share, she came to Delhi with her friends and Mrs. Knapp the arrangement being that a fresh draft of the deed should be prepared in Delhi by a lawyer after an inventory of stores and property had been taken, and liabilities had been ascertained. On arrival at Delhi she was informed that Mr. Knapp had purchased the Qazi's share for Rs. 7,500 and proposed to resell it to her in accordance with terms still to be agreed upon. Mrs. James immediately repudiated the transaction and denied that she had ever given Mr. Knapp authority to use her money and pointing out that she had repeatedly demanded the return of her money or that it should be placed in her own name. Since then she had not been admitted to partnership nor had she been able to obtain a return of her Rs. 7,500.

Charges were framed against Mr. Knapp for misappropriating Rs. 7,500 entrusted to him, under Section 406 I. P. C. and under Section 420 for cheating in connection with the thansaction sin jewellery. Charges under the same sections were framed against Mrs. Knapp for aiding and abetting the commission of the offences and the hearing was fixed for August 23rd.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 14

686. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

687. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

688. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

689. *Recruits. Parade.*—All Recrpits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6, 30. P.M.

690. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 16th Saturday (holiday) Distances 1000 yds. 700 yards and 500 yds. Rapid. August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday.

691. *Annual Reports.*—Copies of the Annual Report for 1912-13 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

692. *Adjutant's office.*—The Adjutant's office will be closed except for urgent work on Saturday the 16th instant on account of Govt. Gazetted holiday, Cocoanut Day.

KASAGRA is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon.

INDIANS IN LONDON.

RECEPTION AT THE "CRITERION."

A successful reception was held on July 19, at the Criterion Restaurant by the President and members of the Indian Social Club to meet the distinguished Indian visitors now in London, says "India." Among those present were Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Gordhandas Khattau, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Miss B. L. Palamkote, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Warliker, Mrs. Prasad, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parikh, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. V. Ramaswami Iyer (Editor of the "Madras Times,") Professor and Mrs. S. A. Bhisey, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hamilton, Mr. B. Dube, Rai Bahadur Gangaram, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Sircar, Dr. Pollen, Miss Beck, and Mr. M. M. Gandevia (Hon Secretary).

A musical programme was given, which included pianoforte selections by Madame Kinak; Indian melodies, by Professor Inayat Khan; songs, by Miss Clarke; and a recitation by Miss Chanters.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, on behalf of the members of the Club, expressed the pleasure they felt at having an opportunity of meeting so many of their distinguished countrymen from different parts of India. He was pleased to observe the presence of several eminent Indians from Bombay, among them the Hon. Mr. Jinnan, who, they were glad to recognise, was making use of his holiday in England to encourage efforts for bringing the communities more closely together. They had also with them the editor of an important Madras paper, which had lately come under Indian control, and he thought that for the advocacy of their rights nothing could be better adapted than a journal of weight and influence conducted by a native of India.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale resisted all appeals for a speech, but the Hon. Mr. Chaubal and Mrs. Naidu both addressed the guests. The former contented himself with a few graceful words in appreciation of the Club's hospitality. Mrs. Naidu, however, took upon her shoulders the task of responding for all the distinguished guests whose names had been mentioned, and, on behalf of each, conveyed kindly messages to the members of the Club. Their political leaders, she said, urged them to look upon themselves as the custodians of their nation's honour in this country. In Mr. Chaubal they had an example of what could be done in the Government service, and in Mr. Jinnah's name she would remind them that their great task was to prepare themselves as missionaries for the promotion of great ideals. In the voice of the captains of industry she had to point out industry and commerce were two great assets of national progress in the future, and she was glad to notice that the feeling which had in the past kept so many sons of gentlemen from what was called soiling their hands was now dying out, and that more and more of them were devoting their energies to carrying out the great commercial enterprises of India. In Mrs. Bahadurjee's name she could tell them how the women of India could, compatibly with a high standard of honour and self-respect take part in their public life, while as for herself she had to say that, though but a little unit in the great national scheme, she was prepared to give her services with the same unfaltering devotion, the same unflinching and untiring and unflagging energy, to the great cause for which they were all working.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

There was a distinguished gathering at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on July 24 for the last smart wedding of the "season," the parties being the Hon. Alexander Shaw, only son of Lord and Lady Shaw of Dunfermline, and the Hon. Margaret Mackay, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Inchcape. The church was beautifully decorated with white hydrangeas and lilies, and the ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Grantham and the Dean of Salisbury.

Two small pages dressed in white satin, and six bridesmaids attired in hydrangea-blue crepe-taffetas, with blue chiffon veils instead of hats, were in attendance upon the bride, who wore a robe of soft cream satin, trimmed with old Carrickmacross lace, and a beautiful old family lace veil.

Among the many well-known people present were Mrs. Lloyd George, Lord and Lady Southwark, Lady Beauchamp, Lady Roberts, the Lord Chancellor, Lady Devonport, Sir Charles Schwann, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ure, Lord and Lady Haddo, Lord Morley, and Lady Strachie.

Lady Inchcape, who looked well in a dress of grey charmeuse and a black hat, afterwards welcomed the guests at 4, Seamore-place, Mayfair, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left for Scotland.

Captain V. P. Norman, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave on Medical Certificate to the 11th November.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY!
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

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SIMLA TOPICS.

LOCAL BODIES IN INDIA.

THE POLITICAL SERVICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 11.

After a real good monsoon for over two months Simla is having bright sunshine and delightful weather. The change is certainly welcome. This hill station, though better than many others, is by no means an ideal place in the rains. In the slack season of the monsoon there is little or no outdoor sport of any kind, and with the advent of autumnal weather, Simla will again revel in tennis, gymkhanas and football, not to speak of a variety of in-door amusements for which Simla is so famous. A recent social event was the dinner given by the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on the 8th instant. Inveram, which is the official residence of the Law Member, is famous for its hospitality and its door is always open to Europeans and Indians alike. A friend of mine tells me that Mr. Ali Imam has already entertained over three hundred guests this season, and there will be many more dinner parties in September when several provincial proconsuls and Members of the Imperial Legislative Council pay their annual visits to the summer capital. Mr. Ali Imam is an ideal host and he has restored the reputation of Inveram. But an official of his position can hardly be expected to revive all the past glories, which that good old house had under the tenancy of the late Lord Bill Beresford.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

I hear that an important despatch has been received from the Secretary of State in reply to the Government of India's proposals on the points raised in the Decentralization Commission's report dealing with local self-government. The trend of the despatch is encouraging, but the Secretary of State can hardly be expected to lay down any definite line, as the Provincial Governments are expected to carry out the gradual evolution of local self-government in this country. The municipalities of the Presidency towns are being improved and advanced. Already the constitution of the Bombay Corporation has been adopted as a model for Calcutta and it will also be utilized for remodeling the Madras Municipality. A provisional scheme has been before the Government of India and was generally accepted. Let us hope that the Government of Madras will now make a definite move and prepare their scheme and circulate it for criticism. It can be assumed with some degree of certainty that all the Presidency municipalities will now be reconstituted on the Bombay model, save and except Rangoon, whose constitution will for the present remain unchanged. The Mofussil municipalities will also come in for their share of improvement—constitutional and financial. But what about the large municipal towns such as Allahabad, Lahore and Patna—capital cities of Provincial Governments! These places ought to receive special consideration, in fact the same constitution and powers which are being given to Corporations of the Presidency towns should be extended to them. The large municipal bodies are entitled to be enlarged preferably on the lines of the Bombay Corporation and it is time that this question is raised in the Provincial Councils.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

The discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons is watched with great interest and sometimes with fear by the Simla bureaucracy. Mr. Montagu has practically overwhelmed us with his speech. It is a pity that he is not half so accurate as Lord Morley. Fancy his referring to the Indian Penal Code in dealing with the Sitapur case. He has yet to learn the difference between the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. The speech has been so widely commented upon that there is nothing for me to add. There is one sentence in his reference to the Native States which calls for special notice. He said "this advance entails more advanced methods in our treatment of those of their affairs with which we are concerned." This is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Lord Hardinge is making a mistake by appointing a Political Secretary. It would have been better to provide the Foreign Office with a responsible Minister outside the Cabinet. This is only a question of time. I am afraid the Political Secretary will hardly satisfy anybody. What is urgently wanted is a better type of men for the political service. The service though at present good in many ways is by no means the best. Some of the old military men are good enough for the frontier work but they are not needed in Native States. They require sympathetic civil servants, who as friends and guides, will shape their future policy on paths of progressive expansion. A subaltern with no experience of civil administration is hardly of any use, except as a dignified representative of the paramount power. The creation of the Political Secretary will not solve the problem of the Native States. A better type of political officer is the only thing required. The present day politicals are out of date. Quite a number of them are good ornaments in the Courts of native Chiefs but as friends and guides they are worse than useless. There should be greater elasticity in the politiacl service and the best talent from the Indian Civil Service, no matter either from the District or the Provincial Secretariats, should be drafted into the Agencies and Residencies. There should be a constant interchange of officers between the Provinces and the Political Department. The native Chiefs are a voiceless body. They do not say much and they suffer in silence.

KARACHI NOTES.

THE ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 9.

The chief topic of interest in local Indian circles at the present time would appear to be the Municipal Elections which take place next month. There are numerous contestants for the limited few vacancies in each Ward; and competition is rendered even keener by the re-distribution scheme. Certain of the old Councillors whose return has hitherto been always assured, now seem in danger of being crowded out by force of competition. In the "free and independent" Electorate of Mithadur, for example, there (or No. 1 Ward) are or were, some seven candidates contesting three seats, and five of the seven are prominent present Councillors. The *biri* vendors and *kapra wallas* cannot but be highly gratified at the numerous, and distinguished visitors who come to visit them, more or less regularly, in outward humility, evincing such gentle concern for the genial health of their respected clients, and wives, and friends, and cousins, and all their belongings, as perhaps will never happen again—or until the next Election. We find in the same Ward a Mohammedan candidate bemoaning the exercise of undue influence by Hindu feminine canvassers, who are privately wrecking his otherwise excellent prospects on religious grounds.

OCTROI.

Very little attention seems to have been given in the local Press to the resolve of the authorities to further extend by one year the operation of the Octroi system "as an experiment." As Octroi collections expanded during the last financial year by nearly four and a half lakhs of rupees, the alleged frauds on the Municipality notwithstanding, it would be an experiment to ascertain whether revenue under the old system was capable of even further great expansion. A test case is now in the Courts in which a local firm appear to be designedly posing as vicarial scapegoats for the whole affair. When a certain noble Lord visited these wilds previous to his retirement some many months since, it was seemingly judged expedient to allow the whole affair to gracefully subside, as there were too many *bara log* implicated, but it would seem that some magisterial official, never weary in well-doing has, notwithstanding, set the ball a rolling! A well informed Hindu mentioned to me lately that there was likely, ultimately, to be much trouble over this affair, and that a big retainer had been deposited for a watching brief on behalf of the chief of one of the great Continental firms.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Tourists from abroad, when they ever *do* come here, will be struck by the growing resemblance of our magnificent boulevards to those of Paris. Our "McLeod" Road is now something like the Champs Elysee with its beautiful trees. This and the main roads are being tarred.

SIR G. ALEXANDER'S TWELVE YEARS' OLD DRESS SUIT.

Sir George Alexander disowns the reputation that he is one of the best dressed men in London. In an article in the "Patrician" he declares that the subject of dress scarcely interests him. It is not an important matter either on the stage or off. He will, no doubt, shock his admirers by his declaration that he has worn the same evening suit for twelve years.

"The impression that dress makes the man," he asserts, "is a valueless impression. On the stage perfection in dress has no relation to the success of the play." He instances the late Sir Henry Irving. Further, he maintains that dress tends to become conventional; nowadays the beau and the fop are never met with, simply because no one will venture on the startling extravagance needed to create this reputation.

A sad accident is reported to have occurred to a young Private named Withey of the Dorsetshire Regiment Poona, who was engaged in marking while a section of his company were at rifle practice. The bullet appears to have ricochetted off one of the falling plate targets and struck Withey near the right eye which was so badly injured that it had subsequently to be removed. Withey had only come to India with one of the last drafts.

SIR J. M. BARRIE "CAUGHT."

DRAMATIST AND PRESSMAN IN A LIFT.

COMEDY OF A "TALK."

Fate has been a little unkind to Sir James M. Barrie, the famous playwright. By means of an automatic lift, the mechanism of which he did not thoroughly understand, he has been delivered into the hands of his *bete noire*, the modern journalist. For years he has tastfully eluded all interviewers, but in mail week he fell to the prowess of a representative of the "Daily Citizen."

Strictly speaking the interview was not an interview. Sir James insisted on that. "I must not be interviewed," he said, "because if I once commence the process I shall never know where or how it will end. Still, I can't help talking to you now that we are in this lift together."

Only a few moments before Sir James had expressed the highest admiration for the lift. Automatically controlled, it ascends or descends at the will of the passengers, two of whom one chanced to be Sir James and the other a representative of the "Daily Citizen," who, hoping against hope, had called at the famous playwright's chambers to seek an interview.

"Is Sir James Barrie in?" he inquired of the page-boy in a low voice.

"Yes, sir, there he is," replied the boy, and sure enough there was the famous author hidden away in the shadows of the lift. The pressman entered and the lift commenced its ascent.

At the first floor a man alighted, leaving the unsuspecting playwright and the journalist alone together. Sir James stepped lightly to the button. "Wonderful lift, this," he said. "Does just what you tell it—sometimes!"

WHEN THE LIFT STOPPED.

Even as he uttered the last word the lift stopped. Unwilling to take an unfair advantage, the pressman disclosed his identity.

"I'm from the "Daily Citizen," he said, "and I want to know if what they are saying in the American papers is true. The story is that you yourself have conducted the first rehearsals of your new play, to be produced at the Duke of York's Theatre —'Leonora,' that's its name, isn't it? They say, too, that you smoked the same old pipe that you always used before you became a baronet. It that——"

"Never mind about that!" interjected Sir James. "Is this an interview?"

The Pressman considered. "Not exactly," he said. "It—it's a conversation!"

Sir James shrank back into the corner.

"Oh," he murmured.

Suddenly he smiled. The jest of the thing had caught his fancy.

PLAY NOT YET NAMED.

"They know more about it in America than I know here," he said. "I admit that I have read the play over to the principals. I always do that. The actual rehearsals will not begin till August. As for the name of the play? I'm not certain! I know that it has already been paragraphed as 'The Legend of Leonora,' and as simple 'Leonora.' The paragraphers, again, know more than I! Exactly what the title of the play will be I have not yet determined."

At this moment someone on the ground floor, anxious to ascend, pressed a bell, and the lift commenced to descend. Once again Sir James smiled—the smile of a man suddenly rescued from a tight corner.

"And Mrs. Patrick Campbell—just a suggestion of the character she is to play?" urged the pressman, as the lift arrived at the ground floor.

"Oh! Mrs. Campbell knows all about that!"

"They say that you have altered your vein for this character?"

"Do they?" And again Sir James smiled. "Well, you just tell them this—it's a character—my character!"

THE BEGGAR IN A TAXI.

A constable stated of Ann Doyle, aged 88, charged at the Mansion House with begging, that she alighted from a taxicab, and, after paying her fare, placed herself against a pillar and feigned illness.

Passers-by went to her assistance, and gave her sympathy and coin. On seeing the officer she "skipped" across the road in spite of the traffic, and again posed as being ill.

Since 1873, said the officer, Doyle had been 16 years in prison. Her convictions included 13 "felonies," 25 "drunks," and 10 "beggings." Once she was sent to seven years' penal servitude. The Lord Mayor sent Doyle to St. Giles's Workhouse.

She caused amusement by asking to be permitted to go there in a taxicab at her own expense, and to this the Lord Mayor consented.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

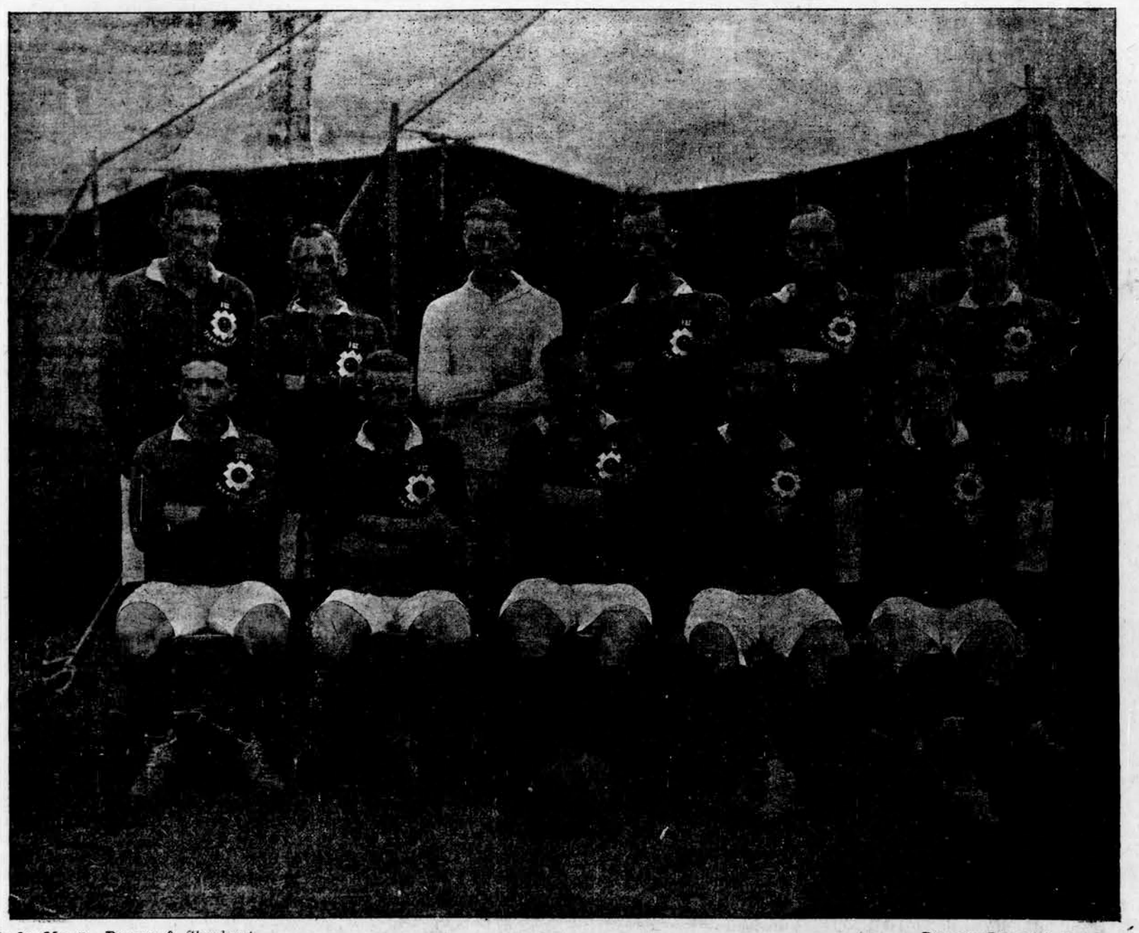

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Royal Scots.

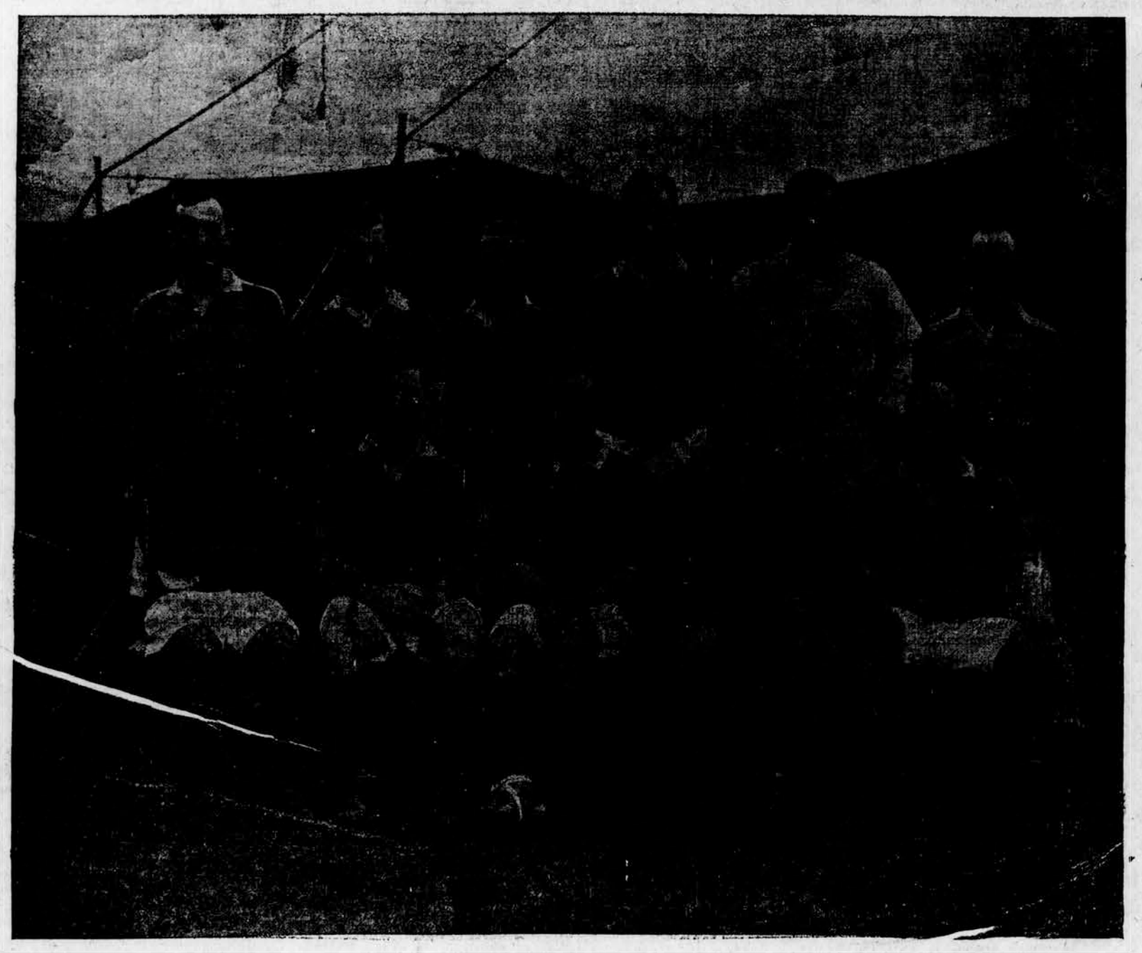

Photo by Messrs. Bourne Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Bombay Gymkhana.

LIFE IN FINSBURY.

WHERE WOMEN WORK FOR IDLE HUSBANDS.

Once again a startling insight into the lives of the poor in Finsbury is obtained in the annual report of Dr. A. E. Thomas, the Medical Officer of this London borough, says the "Daily News." He tells of homes where the mother is the chief or sole support of the family, and maintains an idle, dissolute, or unemployable husband. And often the mother is out drinking—"this is chiefly on Monday, or when there has been a recent death in the house or in the family of a neighbour."

There are queer ideas of cures. One man thought that there was nothing like a day in the cattle market to cure a baby of summer disease, and he put his theory into practice by taking his infant once weekly to the market in York-road.

Home-made "dummies," or comforters, for baby are made by putting butter, toffee, or stoned raisins in boiled buttered muslin. In one case it was a broken tooth-brush handle. A ten-weeks-old baby was fed on cod-liver oil and roast apples. A grandmother who had had 24 children, of whom 18 had died, considered she had plenty of experience to enable her to give her daughter good advice about baby's food. Cradles are made out of banana orates, orange boxes, and upturned lids of sanitary dustbins.

One family, father, mother, and four children, including a baby, slept on stairs of buildings, being unable to pay for a room. A mother treated her child for sore eyes by pouring cold milk from a beer jug into them. Another cleaned the baby's teeth with crude chimney soot. One mother put a doll in bed with a surviving twin. "Dolls," she said, "often cure babies, especially when doctors have no hopes and give them up. It's a sort of 'fluence, or something like that, I chink."

In one house the mother obtained work as a machinist. A man on a higher floor then forced his wife to do the same. An evicted family broke into the basement at night, took the damp bedding from the back yard, and slept on it. Mothers think it is unlucky to have the baby weighed until it is over a year old.

A PATHETIC BUDGET.

Here is a pathetic family budget. A woman pawned her husband's shirts and pants for 2s. 6d., and spent the money as follows:

Tea dust (2 ozs), 2d.; 1lb. sugar 2d.; condensed milk, 2d.; 4oz. margarine, 2d.; coal, 4½d.; gas, 1d.; potatoes, 2d.; sausages, 4d.; bread, 5½d.; tobacco and cigarette papers, 1½d.; borrowed money repaid, 2d.; pawn ticket, 1d.; paid a woman for pawning clothes, ½d. The woman had ½d. over from the previous day. There were three children, the mother had phthisis, and the father, a casual labourer, brought home 1½d.

A family of a woman and four children, with a female lodger, existed on 7s. 6½d. a week. Details of the outlay are given. Stale bread was brought; 4s. 6d. rent and 11d. insurance was paid; money was borrowed and returned; the room was clean and orderly, the windows open. The mother got 10s. a week as office cleaner, and was separated from her husband, whose payments were in arrears. The lodger took in sewing, looked after the children, and paid what she could. Father, mother, and one child had phthisis.

The volume is full of such heart-breaking details and of the difficulties which the medical officer has to face.

WHAT THE BUTLER KNEW.

THURSDAY RECEPTIONS AT THE ELYSEE.

The butler at the Elysee, a stately functionary, who has served under three Presidents, is very fond of recalling various incidents of his years of office, says a Paris correspondent.

On July 18, it is said, he was treating Mme. Poincare to a recital of his choicest souvenirs when suddenly he asked: "Why does not madame have the receptions on Thursday evening? In Mme. Fallieres' time they were always held on that day."

"What was the idea of that?" asked Mme. Poincare with some amusement.

"Well, you see," replied the butler, "nobody ate any sandwiches after midnight."

"But why not?" asked Mme. Poincare.

The butler smiled knowingly: 'You see, madame," he said, "after midnight it had become Friday, and everyone had to fast."

Such, says the "Intransigeant," are the secrets of domestic economy at

Mr. Justice Imam, who had gone to Bankipore on Friday last, could not return to Calcutta on account of the floods in Behar and breaches on the railway lines. The first Criminal Bench over which Justice Imam was presiding did not sit.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND. (REPLAYED TIE).

G. I. P. RAILWAY (3) BEAT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (0).

The replay of the drawn tie came off yesterday, when the Medical boys had to admit defeat to the Railway team by three goals to nil. The Medicals played the identical team that had worked on Tuesday, and the Railway team had only one change Fletcher being pressed into service in place of Jackson who was crocked in Tuesday's play. Judging from yesterday's play, the victory of the G. I. P. team was a well-deserved one and the margin is a fair index of their decisive superiority over their opponents whose display on the whole was rather disappointing. The exchanges taken over both periods, lacked sparkle as the Railway asserted their all round superiority from the start and scored twice in quick succession during the opening period and later on in the initial period increased the lead, which practically sealed the fate of the Medical boys, who however played quite gamely to the end. Doyle Wadia and Newlands played for all they are worth and made repeated and strenuous efforts to stave off the persistent incursions of the Railway forwards who had, on the whole, matters very much as they liked. Ali Khan, the weak centre-half of the Medicals was the gaping joint in their armour of defence which would surely have given a better account and would not have fallen so easily had there been a better man to take his place. Of the Medical forwards who combined well at times Easeden Hakim and Murphy made occasional raids on the Railway defence and they gave anxious moments to Dawson who however proved equal to the charge entrusted to his care. Speaking of the Railway team, it was manifest from the start that they meant business this time and worked their way up against the half-hearted defence of the Medicals as though Tuesday's tussle had taken all the starch out of them. They were quick on the ball and Alcock, Riddley and Patterson were always on the move. The Railway halves followed up and fed their forwards well, while Eagle at right back was a tower of strength and with powerful kicks invariably kept the forwards ahead.

THE GAME.

At 5-45 p.m. the sides lined up and the Medicals at once went for the Railway goal and after a flying shot they forced a corner. Nothing resulted from it and they were soon returned to their own territory after this short-lived spell of attack. The Railway forwards soon got going and Fletcher and Patterson tried long shots which Hildreth warded off with ease. Not to be denied they forced pace and inspite of the stubborn resistance by Wadia and Newlands they kept up a vigorous onslaught on the Medical defence and eventually Alcock, recieving a pass from Muir, beat Hildreth with a low shot which went into the far corner of the net within five minutes from the start.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 1 goal.
MEDICALS ..... nil.

Keeping up the pressure, the Railway team increased the lead within the following two minutes Ridley beating Hildreth with another low shot—two goals in seven minutes.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 2 goals.
MEDICALS ..... nil.

They kept on attacking for a time until Wadia made an opening for Easeden who ran down but shot wide of the mark. After 15 minutes' play the Medicals took to short passes and twice looked dangerous but Jackson was not to be caught napping. After some even play the Railway forwards made a rush for the Medical goal and a beautiful short passing bout resulted in Ridley scoring the third goal for his side on the 22nd minute from the start with a beautiful header after Hildreth had left his charge to stop Patterson from shooting.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 3 goals.
MEDICALS ..... nil.

The attack was continued and the all attempts of the Medicals to get through the opposing proved fruitless. Soon after half-time was called.

After the interval Hildreth put Cahill in goal and himself went centre forward to make the striking power of the Medicals effective. This change had some effect though not to the desired extent. The exchanges were not so one-sided and were in fact even and sometimes quite telling, though the Railwaymen generally speaking held the upperhand througout the greater period of the second moiety. The Medical defence barring Ali Khan worked strenuously to keep up their front line. During the last few minutes of the game Murphy, Hakim and Sweaney made desperate effforts and tested Dawson with a few stinging shots which the Railway goal-keeper saved in fine style. No further score was recorded and the game thus ended in a victory for the G. I. P. Railway team, the final scores being:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 3 goals.
MEDICALS ..... nil.

G. I. P. Railway:—Dawson, (goal); Eagle and Peel, (backs); Bamber, Muir and Bryan, (halves); Fletcher, Patterson, Ridley, Macdonald and Alcock, (forwards).

Grant Medical College:—Hildreth, (goal); Thompson and Doyle, (backs); Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, (halves); Hakim Sweeney, Cahill, Easeden and Murphy, (forwards).

Referee:—Qr.-M. Sergt. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y. M. C. A. vs. BOMBAY ATHLETIC.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN POONA.

BOMBAY vs POONA.

POONA, August 13.

A very interesting innovation was introduced in the sporting annals of Poona yesterday, when for the first time the Bombay Gymkhana played the Poona Gymkhana at a game of the handling code.

The game was played on the Baluchis' ground. Bombay won the toss and elected to play with the sun behind them. On kicking off a knock-on and scrum off a line-out went in favour of Bombay then followed a scrum for "crooked" from which the visiting team picked up well and the Bombay forwards were well on the move until a forward pass spoilt the opening. "A Posse" of the Poona Gymkhana was spoilt by a knock-on. The passing by the Bombay Gymkhana was spoiled by a knock-on and the oval found touch at centre. Play was now very even and serious. A good rush by the Bombay forwards worked promising and they nearly scored. The passing of Bombay was admirable at this stage. Poona next made a good run but holding on spoilt it. Poona subsequently attacked and a score resulted.

On resuming Poona kept up the attack and but for the Bombay halves would have scored. But Poona managed to score again through Molony.

Half time scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA 2 tries. 6 points.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... nil.

On restarting Poona attacked and almost scored and continued to have the best of the play and from what appeared to be a forward pass Molony scored a try which Meade converted. From the re-start Gordon secured from the scrum and missed touch. From the return Powell secured and after a splendid individual effort scored a try which Meade failed to majorise. From the drop-out Gordon secured and would have scored but lack of backing up spoiled a chance. From a breakaway Bombay got to the half-line but the effort was nullified owing to no one being up. The visitors were now playing vigorously but were not backed up well. There were many individual bursts but these were of no avail and Poona were now all over their opponents. At this period of the game their forwards played splendidly and were always on the ball. "Off side" against Poona now gave Bombay a chance and they scored with a splendid kick from a difficult angle. There was a very hot attack by Poona which was nullified by a knock-on. A splendid individual burst by Gordon resulted in a score and the ball was carried into touch. Another good bout of passing by Poona and they were only pulled up for a second to go on again and scored a try through Gordon which Meade converted just on time.

Final scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA 2 goals and 3. tries (19 points).
BOMBAY GYMKHANA one goal from penalty for off-side (3 points).

The following were the teams:—

Poona Gymkhana:—Back, Haddon, three-quarters, Cochran, Gordon, Health and Molony; halves, F. G. Powell, Raitt and Kerr; forwards, Emmerson, Harnlely, Kelly, Dean, Whiteley, Macfarlane, Mead and Jerrard.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Back, Barstow; three-quarters, Roger, Harris, Bartlett and Maltley; halves, Mills and Preston; forwards, Rider, (Capt.), Jones, Mohertey, Wilson, Rich Nasking, Ruck and Huffman.

W. I. T. C.

LIST OF DATES BOMBAY RACES 1914.

First Day, Wednesday, 11th February, 1914.

Second Day, Saturday, 14th February, 1914.

Third Day, Wednesday, 18th February, 1914.

Fourth Day, Saturday, 21st February, 1914.

Fifth Day, Wednesday, 25th February, 1914.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 13.

Messrs. H. G. Mitchell, Mr. M. Loma and J. A. Tomlinson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, are appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendents, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. R. K. Homan, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent. North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent.

Captain C. St. J. Lynch, R. E. Executive Engineer, Shob Valley Railway Survey, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

Mr. Gordon, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, who is now on leave, will retire from the service. Mr. Gordon is now employed in Rhodesia where he is developing irrigation schemes for the benefit of the colony.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Perfect weather conditions yesterday afternoon attracted a large number of spectators to the second Mud Sports Meeting on the Marine Lines. The ground had a sufficiency of springiness without being too dry, and the only fall, Mr. Aylward's, fortunately did no harm. Entries were quite full enough to provide an exciting time in addition to some amusement.

Tent-pegging for horses was as usual the first event, double pegs again, and five competed. In the first run Major Novis and Spence both took both pegs, and, as each missed the second time, they tied. In the run-off, Major Novis again carried both pegs and was returned the winner.

A ladies' event followed, Tilting the Ring. This proved to be a difficult task and competitors would in future do better to hold the lance over the arm and take aim instead of making sudden prods as they pass the ring. Mrs. Turner Green was the only one to take a ring and consequently won.

Two heats were necessary in the Polo Ball race, four in each. The first saw Mr. Burney lead all the way and win in good style. In the second Mr. A. Graham got clear away after all had commenced badly. He went on to win, but with a good drive Capt. Brownrigg very nearly caught him on the post. The final run between the two winners was very exciting as Graham secured a good lead. Both were in difficulties in turning, and Graham evoked a good winner but his shot went to the left and Burney avoiding a collision shot his ball between the flags.

Good form was shown in the Half Section jumping, in which one was glad to see a lady compete and deservedly secure most points with her partner. After one run, four couples were selected, Mrs. Turner Green and Mr. Webster, Messrs. Allum and Sadler, Novis and Kennedy and A. Graham and Todd. The ultimate result was in the order mentioned. It was here that Mr. Aylward's pony rapped the last jump badly and in stumbling dislodged his rider, but after rolling over he got up none the worse.

Next was the Surry instead of last so as to be run in a good light. This was an admirable race, the whole field of fourteen well together at the finish. At one time it looked as though Mr. Stranger would win again, but Mr. Sadler's horse beat the pony in the last fifty yards with Mr. Pearson's pony close up to them on the outside.

Finally a very original event, Running the Gauntlet. Each competitor had to take a fence and then gallop past the ladies, kept within range by having to go inside a flag. A dozen ladies ranged themselves behind a leafy fence, a most picturesque sight, and proceeded to pelt each competitor with well chalked tennis-balls. The first couple of riders got off cheaply, but the sharp-shooters then began to get their arms in and those who came near the end shewed very evident marks. Messrs. Kennedy, Todd and Graham were picked out as the least marked and had to go through the ordeal a second time, finishing in the order above. Miss Rose received a silver spoon, having partnered the winner.

Throughout the afternoon, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles played and did their share towards the enjoyment of the fare provided.

Results were as follows:—

Event No. 1.—Tent Pegging. Horses. Double Pegs. Marks for Style and Pace.

Major Novis	1
Mr. R. A. Spence	2

Event No. 2.—Tilting the Ring.—Ladies.

Mrs. Turner Green	1
Mrs. Hughes	2

Event No. 3.—Half Section Jumping, Horses and Ponies, Marks for Dressing and Style.

Mrs. Turner Green and Mr. J. R. Webster	1
Messrs. Allum and Sadler	2

Event No. 4.—Polo Ball Race.

Mr. Burney	1
Mr. A. Graham	2

Event No. 5.—Scurry. Horses and Ponies. Distance Handicap.

Mr. Sadler's Biscuit Scr.	1
Mr. Stranger's Kim 20 yds.	2
Mr. Pearson's Buccaneer 25 yds.	3

Event No. 6.—Running the Gauntlet.

Nomination Event. Men will ride over hurdle and ladies will throw chalked tennis balls at them. Men to wear dark coats and the one with the least chalk marks on to be the winner.

Mr. Kennedy	1
Mr. Todd	2
Mr. Graham	3

It should be noted that only horses and ponies that in the opinion of the Committee have competed a reasonable number of times, in the Weekly Meetings, will be allowed to compete in the Scurries and Individual Jumping competition to be held in the final meeting in October.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

Event No. 1.—Tilting the Ring and Tent Pegging. Competitors to tilt the ring and, continuing, take the peg.

Event No. 2.—Ladies' Calling Race. To be run in heats of four each, ladies to drop visiting cards in boxes; first to return to win.

Event No. 3.—Individual Jumping. Horses and Ponies.

Event No. 4.—Half Section Lloyd Lindsay. Mixed Couples. Marks for Style and Pace. Couples to gallop a course, with fence, men to dismount and knock cokernuts of posts whilst ladies hold the horses. On completing course, to remount horses and return.

Event No. 5.—Scurry. Horses and Ponies. Distance Handicap.

Event No. 6.—Aunt Sally Stakes. Men to gallop course, dismount, don hats which their partners have to dislodge with tennis balls.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANI OF BARWANI STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

July 30th was certainly a very unlucky day for Barwani. That afternoon amidst popular grief and lamentations suddenly passed away the illustrious Maharani Dhankuwar Basahiba, the worthy mother of the present Chief, His Highness Rana Ranjit Singhji.

All Offices, Courts and Schools were immediately closed and public business was suspended at once.

The calamity came as a bolt from the blue. She had certainly lain sick with fever for close upon two months, but was reported to be on the way to convalescence, when she hopelessly broke down and succumbed. Her untimely demise has enveloped the whole State in a shroud of mourning, for she was held in so great affection and esteem by all.

The grief of His Highness at the sudden realization of his irreparable loss in the death of his only affectionate parent whom he had learnt so passionately to love from his very childhood, can be better imagined than described. His Highness had lost his father long before he came to his teens, and the whole public of the State is in deep sympathy with him in this his great bereavement and profound sorrow.

The cremation ceremony was performed at Rajghat on the Bank of the "Tarini" Narbada.

A general "Hartal" was proclaimed for three days throughout the whole State and all public business remained at a complete dead-lock during this period. Profound silence reigned throughout the whole town and universal mourning was observed.

The late Maharani was born in Sambat 1916 corresponding to the calendar year 1859 and was daughter to Thakur Sahib Shree Daulat Singhji of Heral, a Chohan Rajput and descendant of Deogarh Baria Chief, and was married at the age of thirteen to the late Rana Indrajit Singhji of Barwani, the younger brother of Rana Jaswant Singhji. She was one of the five "Mehals" of the late Rana, the four other Ranis, being of Baria, Mandawa, Dahi, and Bhilodia respectively. The personal distinction of "Maharani" was conferred upon her by the Imperial Government on the memorable occasion of His Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903.

The Maharani was a great and noble personality who will be long remembered for the saintly quality of human sympathy which she possessed and practised and which endeared her so much to the people. She inspired all who approached her with the conviction of her benevolence and filled them with confidence in her great wisdom and gentleness.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of this institution for the month of May 1913 shows that the total number of patients admitted during the month was 51. With the 52 patients remaining over from the month of April, altogether 103 were treated during May. Of this total 7 died, 29 were discharged cured and 8 others were discharged otherwise and 59 patients remained in the hospital at the end of the month. The total number of free patients was 39. The total receipts realised during the month were Rs. 2,697-8, while the actual working expenses of the Hospital amounted to Rs. 6,362-0-2, giving a net loss of Rs. 3,664-8-2 for the month in question.

This loss indicates only the result of the actual working of the Hospital, and, does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Trustees of the Wadia Charity and others, or the interest accruing on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Punchayat. There would be *no loss* if these were all taken into account. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are uncertain; and the benefits thereof are tenable only for a limited period, the Parsee public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free-patients in such a large proportion (nearly 78 per cent of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which, the number of free-patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

PICKPOCKET SENT TO GOAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged one Mamoo Ebrahim, alias Juma Aman, a Kathiawari, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 18-3-0 belonging to one Mamoo Amirudin. It appears that Mamoo, who only lately arrived in Bombay, went to purchase some articles at Sheikh Memon Street yesterday. Whilst leaving the shop, the accused who had been watching him from outside, snatched a purse from his pocket and ran away. The complainant raised an alarm and gave pursuit. The accused thereupon threw the purse to a confederate of his who had joined him. The accused was eventually arrested but his confederate managed to escape with the purse. The accused pleaded not guilty and denied the charge brought against him, but his Worship believed the story and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CREATION OF BIHAR PROVINCE.

A LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S POSITION.

At the Calcutta High Court on Friday Justices Mukherjee and Beachcroft delivered an important judgment in the appeal preferred by the Deputy Legal Remembrancer of Bengal on behalf of the Government of Bihar and Orissa against the order of a Deputy Magistrate of Gya acquitting one Gya Prosad on a charge of perjury, says the "Journal."

Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, appeared on behalf of the Bihar and Orissa Government. Babu Manmatha Nath Mukherjee represented Gya Prosad.

Mr. Justice Mukhurjee in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—

This is an appeal by the Government of Bihar and Orissa under section 417 Criminal Procedure Code. The accused was tried by a Magistrate for an offence under section 193 Indian Penal Code (perjury) and acquitted by him under section 258 Criminal Procedure Code on the 7th November last. On the 2nd May 1913 this appeal was presented by Mr. Orr, Deputy Legal Remembrancer of Bengal.

A PRELIMINARY OBJECTION.

A preliminary objection has been taken to the competency of the appeal on the ground that it was presented by a person not duly authorized. Section 4. Criminal Procedure Code provides that the Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal by any Court other than the High Court. The term Public Prosecutor is defined in clause "t" of section 4. That clause provides that Public Prosecutor means any person appointed under section 492 and includes any person acting under the direction of a Public Prosecutor and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of His Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction. Section 492 to which reference is made in the definition provides in sub-section 1 that the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may appoint generally or in any case or for any specified class of cases in any local area one or more officers to be called the Public Prosecutor.

In the matter of this appeal now before us Mr. Orr professes to act on behalf of the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal. It has not been suggested that Mr. Orr was appointed Public Prosecutor either generally of for this specific case by the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Nor has it been suggested that Mr. Orr was directed as Public Prosecutor to present this appeal to the High Court. Consequently the authority of Mr. Orr, if any, must be taken to be derivative. In other words he can act as Public Prosecutor within the meaning of clause "t" section 4.

EX-OFFICO PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

It has been pointed out to us on behalf of the Crown that on the 24th June 1886 a Notification was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" to the effect that the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal was to be ex-ofico Public Prosecutor in all cases before the High Court on the Appellate Side except in cases coming from the Presidency or other Magistrates in Calcutta. If the Notification is read subject to the Notification in the "Bihar and Orissa Gazette" of 1st April 1912 the view may well be maintained that from that date the Legal Remembrancer of Bihar became ex-officio Public Prosecutor for that Province.

This view, however, is of no assistance to the Crown because the present appeal has not been presented by the Legal Remembrancer of Bihar and Orissa. As already stated this appeal is presented under the direction of the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal. The question consequently arises whether the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal has been constituted Public Prosecutor either generally for Bihar and Orissa or specially for the purposes of this case before us. It has not been suggested that the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal has been appointed Public Prosecutor generally for Bihar and Orissa. The question consequently narrows down to this. Has the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal been constituted Public Prosecutor by the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the purposes of the case before us?

On behalf of the Crown it has been contended that he had been so appointed and in support of this position reference has been made to a letter addressed by the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orisa in the Judicial Department to the Superintendent of Legal Affairs and Legal Remembrancer of Bengal on the 23rd April 1913. The passage in the letter upon which reliance has been placed runs thus:—"I am directed to request you to be so good as to file an appeal in the High Court on behalf of this Government under section 417 Criminal Procedure Code against the order of Maulvi Syed Abdul Hayet improperly acquitting accused Gya Prosad."

APPEAL INCOMPETENT.

The passage no doubt authorises the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal to institute this appeal. This does not appoint him Public Prosecutor within the meaning of sub-section 1 section 492. On behalf of the Crown it has been urged that the sentence by implication appoints the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal Public Prosecutor for the purposes of this case. In our opinion this construction cannot be reasonably put on the passage. Section 417 lays down that the Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than the High Court. The direction must be given to a Public Prosecutor. Even if it be conceded that the direction may be in a letter whereby the Public Prosecutor is appointed as such it does not follow that the mere fact that a person has directed to present an appeal to the High Court from an order of acquittal involves his appointment as a Public Prosecutor for the purposes of the case.

In a case of this description where the liberty of the subject is involved the Statute must be strictly construed. The learned Standing Counsel has asked us to put a reasonable and commonsense construction to the passage in the letter. We are persuaded that the construction which he has pressed us to adopt was never present in the mind of the framers of the letter. He has been obliged to have recourse to this argument because there was no escape from the position that the appeal is incompetent. In this view we must hold that the appeal is incompetent and we dismiss it on that ground.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM GROWING.

INQUIRIES BY CONSULAR OFFICERS.

China is seriously suppressing opium cultivation. This is the essence of two reports from Sir J. N. Jordan, the British Minister in Pekin, to Sir Edward Grey, issued on July 23, in the form of a White Paper, says the "Daily News." The reports are based in a few cases on the personal observations of Consular officers, more frequently on information derived from missionaries and other travellers, and occasionally on statements made by the heads of the Opium Suppression Bureau or by other Chinese officials.

While there is diversity of information and divergence of view, the reports for the most part speak of a very marked lessening of poppy cultivation throughout the Empire. This has not been accomplished without bloodshed, and in many cases resisting farmers have been shot.

CONSULAR INVESTIGATION.

Sir John Jordan last year despatched five Consular officers to investigate affairs in Anhui, Hunan, and Shantung, as there was reason to doubt the Chinese Government's reports that these provinces were entirely free of opium cultivation. "The results of the examination," Sir J. Jordan states "would appear to leave no room for question that poppy was being grown this season in each of the provinces under consideration. Suppressive campaigns, however, of great vigour and severity were inaugurated in February and March, when the poppy plants were showing well above ground, and at a time when it had become known that the three provinces would be subject to investigation. The appointment of British Consular officers to undertake tours of examination undoubtedly stimulated the zeal of the provincial authorities, and, assisted by military officers and large numbers of soldiers, the magistrates and opium inspectors re-doubled their previous exertions."

FOLLOWED BY PIRATES.

Mr. E. C. Wilton, who headed the Anhui party, had a mild adventure with pirates while proceeding up the Huai River. His boat was followed the whole of one night by a junk containing seven of these undesirables. They were attacked next morning by a small wooden gunboat with a crew of at least double their number. The pirates bolted across country unharmed, though it would have been an easy matter to have shot them down.

A week before Mr. Wilton's arrival at Anhui one of the guards of an opium inspector had been seriously wounded in an adjacent village. The Governor ordered the troops to destroy the village, and 300 men, with two mountain guns, were ordered to carry out the work. Fortunately, owing to the mediation of a magistrate and some of the local gentry, the village was spared.

On another occasion two shots were fired at the investigating party, but no one was hit.

Happily, force was not necessary in every district, and Mr. Rose, who journeyed through Hunan, states that the executions in the eastern area were insignificant, partly owing to an opium delegate of unusual capability and tact being appointed to carry out the suppression. In the western border, however, the poppy growers were much more defiant, and the authorities claimed that 200 farmers had lost their lives in the Chien-Chou prefecture alone in defending their crops from destruction.

Many of the younger Republican officials, who have been educated in Japan, do not indulge in opium smoking.

Abdullahshah, pir of Daharki District, Sukkur, have given Rs. 5,800 to the Sind Red Crescent Society.

CHEWED HIS WAY TO HEALTH.

"FLETCHERISM" DESCRIBED BY ITS PIONEER.

To have been too old at forty, really broken, incapable of work, and a martyr to indigestion and influenza, and then at sixty to write a book, with a photographic illustration showing the celebration of that birthday with a jump (apparently) over a telegraph standard, to prove mental fervour and bodily alertness, is strange enough to arrest attention, writes the "Daily News."

By all the rules of the game Mr. Horace Fletcher should be now dead. He admits as much himself. But when twenty years ago his hair was white and he was sick and had that tired feeling and insurance company turned him down as a poor risk, he gave himself a thorough survey, because he wanted to go on living, if he could. The result is published in his book, "Fletcherism, or How I Became Young at Sixty" (Ewart, Seymour, and Co., Ltd., 2s. 6d. net).

Dismissing business and all other engagements, Mr. Fletcher turned to his poor old body, which had waited on its hustling master for years, to see what he could do for it. He proceeded to "get wise" by reading up the dietary philosophers; but found little wisdom there. His tired feeling became really worse. He saw that it was up to him to find his own salvation. The way was quite simple when at last discovered. He simply chewed his way into health.

"For five months I went on patiently observing, and I found out postively in that time that I had worked out my salvation. I had lost upwards of 60lbs. of fat; I was feeling better in all ways than I had for 20 years.

THE APPETITE AS A GUIDE.

"My head was clear. My body felt springy; I enjoyed walking; I had not had a single cold for six months; that tired feeling had gone." "Eat only when you are good and hungry," he enjoins. "The appetite is the only true guide to bodily need." That, and full and leisurely mastication, make almost the whole secret. "If nature calls for pie, eat pie. If she calls for it at midnight, eat it then but eat it right."

The book has a good story of the author at 58 years of age, in Yale University Gymnasium, undergoing a physical endurance test. It was done with a scientific engine. Concerning the latter, "I was asked to try it, and to suggest any changes that might improve it. I did so, and handled the weight with such seeming ease that Dr. Anderson asked me whether I would not make a thorough test of my endurance." The doctor cautioned Mr. Fletcher against "overdoing it."

Fifty lifts should be sufficient. It appears 175 lifts was the record. Only two men had exceeded 100. So, when Mr. Fletcher had exceeded 75 a mesenger was sent to bring the champions to look on. By the time the last had come in the experimenter was calmly making the 150th lift.

The record was reached, and Mr. Fletcher went right on. He doubled the record, and added a few more for luck, and then stopped. not because he was tired, but because "that seemed to be enough for a starter in the competition." He was medically examined, and found to show no evidence of strain.

BREEDING A RACE OF SUPERMEN.

MAN A CARICATURE OF THE IDEAL.

In the section for eugenics of the British Medical Congress at Brighton a paper was read by Dr. Harry Campbell, of London, on July 23. He said it was theoretically possible to breed a race of supermen, to convert man as he is, a mere caricature of the ideal, into a being perfect in form and supreme in moral and intellectual endowment.

Although such a consummation was for many reasons impracticable, some effort should be made to maintain a high standard of human fitness by a due observance of the more glaring facts of heredity.

It was not at present advisable to put any legal restraint upon biologically right marriages; it was better to rely upon the individual eugenistic conscience, which should be carefully fostered in the race.

It must never be forgotten that—in spite of the teachings of prominent bioligists—natural selection was still stringently operative in civilised communities, and might safely be relief upon to prevent the human race getting below the present standard of fitness. What, above all, was needed was that the public standard should be educated in the fundamental principles of evolution.

"SPLENDID SAVAGES."

In the course of the discussion Sir James Barr said that what was wanted was to raise up a race which would be more or less immune to disease, and which possesed a strong inherent power of recovering. There were now some splendid races of modern savages in the Balkans, men of whom any nation might feel proud.

We could not always approve of their methods, but their methods were not so reprehensible as the bullying tactics of so-called civilised Europe over a handful of Montenegrins. If we were to retain our vast possessions we must raise a more manly breed, a better ruling stock than those who now directed the destinies of our Empire. We wanted not only physique, but also moral and intellectual capacity. (Cheers.)

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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE.—At 2, Church Road, Rangoon, 29th July, the wife of Brig.-General A. A. J. Johnstone, Indian Army, of a son.

PRINGLE.—At Bangalore, 28th July, the wife of J. C. Pringle, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HAY WEBB.—At Omaha, Champaran, 31st July, Arthur Kennet, second son of Lucy Kennet and Charles Robert Hay Webb, aged 22.

JEWELL.—At Colombo, 27th July, William Ravenswood Croper Jewell.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football. Rovers' Tournament Second Round B. A. C. v. Y. M. C. A.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

The Indian Cotton Oil Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Raja Bahadur Building, Hummum Street, 5-30.

TO-MORROW.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. instead of on the 13th as previously notified.

SATURDAY, August 16.

Cocoanut Day: Bank Holiday.

Cricket Match: Parsis vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona 3rd Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, August 18.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Baby Mine," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

TUESDAY, August 19.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.

Dallas Comedy Company, "What Every Woman Knows," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 14, 1913.

PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

We have preferred to postpone any comment on Sir John Hewett's defence of his action in connection with the Sitapur case, until the full text of the White Paper published by the India Office is available. In the meanwhile the Government of India has published Lord Crewe's despatch, in which he discusses the general question of the rules regarding the procedure to be adopted in connection with petitions for mercy from persons under sentence of death, and points out in what respect it is desirable that they should be amended. The despatch of the Secretary of State deals with the matter quite apart from the circumstances connected with the Sitapur case, though of course it is through those circumstances that his attention has been drawn to the rules, and taking them as they stand he is able to show very clearly how hardly,—how inhumanly some people would say,—they act upon convicted persons. This part of Lord Crewe's despatch is eminently satisfactory, and is a full justification of the action of those members of parliament who brought the matter up in the House of Commons. Lord Crewe was greatly to blame for the time which was allowed to elapse, after his attention had been called to the Sitapur case, without any action being taken by the India Office, but it is fair to say that, when he began to move, he lost no time in pointing out to the Government of India that the rules which allowed the scandal of the Sitapur case to occur, and are open to other grave objections, are in urgent need of revision. And that, after all, is the most important thing, more important than a censure of Sir John Hewett, however well censure may have been deserved,—that it should be made impossible in the future for a Lieutenant-Governor to avail himself of a technical rule to refuse to persons who have been convicted on his appeal, the opportunity, which should belong to every man fighting for his life, of an appeal to the Head of the State.

We are unable to understand the somewhat apologetic tone in which Lord Crewe prefaces the recommendations he makes in regard to the rules. He says.

I am, as I need hardly say, fully alive to the desirability of preventing the submission of fruitless petitions to the Government of India entailing temporary reprieves in cases in which mercy is impossible and protracted anxiety as to the date of execution can only add to the suffering of the convict.

This fearfulness, lest the execution of some obviously guilty person should be postponed, through the consideration of an appeal for mercy, is needless, and is a matter of the smallest importance compared with the possibility of a man being sent to the gallows before his case has had time to go before the final repository of mercy; and as for the sufferings of the convict, we have not the least doubt that Lord Crewe's solicitude is unnecessary. The man with the most hopeless case would prefer to wait until every possibility of reprieve has been exhausted. There is no way of preventing the submission of fruitless petitions, unless the power to repeat the Sitapur scandal is to be left in the hands of Provincial executives. Lord Crewe himself seems to recognise this in the latter part of his despatch, in which he recommends the revision of the second and third of the three rules, and points out, as to the first, that the proper interpretation of it is a postponement of the execution, and not a refusal to forward the petition. The three rules provide that a petition may be withheld under these conditions, (1) that the petition cannot reach the Government of India in time to allow 48 hours for consideration, (2) that there are no circumstances which in the opinion of the Local Government would be likely to cause the Governor-General in Council to take a different view of the case and (3) that the case has not aroused considerable public interest. The objections to all three of them can be stated very briefly. The first takes absolutely no account of the possible merits of the convict's case, and is a mere piece of red tape. The second is obviously unjust because it makes the Local Government, if it chooses to be so, its own court of appeal, and puts the convict entirely at its mercy. The third is an amazing piece of official cynicism, suggesting that the official mind only takes human account of those cases in which it is likely to be bothered by a public uproar. As Lord Crewe says, in a somewhat over-elaborated condemnation of the rule, it may be convenient as a departmental rule, but the convict whose case does not happen to have attracted public attention is entitled to as much consideration as one whose case has been freely discussed. The criterion laid down, as the Secretary of State points out, is fundamentally unsound, but we cannot imagine that public opinion in India will be satisfied with the alternative suggested. Lord Crewe "would prefer to substitute some each phrase as

That the case is not one in which either the nature of the crime or the history of the trial or of the petition for mercy render the matter one on which the Supreme Government should be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion.

We are not quite clear as to what is meant by this. It can hardly be intended to suggest that there are cases in which it would not be safe to allow the Supreme Government to "be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion." There may be such cases in the opinion of the Local Government, but they would be the very cases in which the reference to the Imperial Government is eminently desirable. If the Local Government is so sure that its decision in a case is just and sound, it need not be concerned at the prospect of a petition to the Supreme Government, and surely it can suffer no harm by the endorsement of its decision by a superior authority. The tone of Lord Crewe's despatch is so obviously inspired by a desire to humanise and justify the procedure, that this alternative phrasing, suggested by him, of the third condition reads as though it had been inserted by some practical joker when he was not looking.

As regards the second condition Lord Crewe takes the view that "the convicts' right of access to the Supreme Government is dangerously restricted." The provision which allows a Local Government to appeal to a High Court against an acquittal by a Lower Court, renders it necessary that a person thus convicted after acquittal should be allowed an opportunity of appeal to an authority other than that which sanctioned the appeal. The necessity is, in fact, so necessary and obvious that we trust that, when the Government of India comes to revise this rule, as Lord Crewe recommends, "in the light of his remarks," it will take care to see, not only that the right of appeal is not "dangerously restricted", but that it is not restricted at all.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

In Sir Edward Grey's latest pronouncement there is another of the periodic assurances that all is well with the Concert, and that nothing that has happened need afford ground for any ill-omened inference regarding the relations between the Powers. As the Great Powers seem to be quite content to rest in a state of impotence, provided they preserve a semblance of unity, Sir Edward Grey's assurances on this point neither interest nor impress us. But we may take it to be an augury of good that the Foreign Minister had no direct threat for Turkey as regards Adrianople. The name of the unfortunate city indeed, apparently does not occur in his speech. There is a good deal of menace, but it is conveyed in less offensive terms than the brusque outburst of Mr. Asquith. "If Turkey does not accept the advice of the Powers" prophesies Sir Edward, "she will eventually meet with disaster, either by financial distress or by the armed intervention of one or more Powers." Turkey will know the weight to be attached to this fresh fulmination. She has had so many of them—not from England alone and her withers appear to be unwrung. But we are disposed to read a less bellicose intention between the lines. If Sir Edward advocates a minimum of interference with the Treaty of Bukharest, he cannot be planning at the same time to rip up the now old sore of Adrianople. And we find ample ground for reassurance in the deliberate view that "our policy should never be one of intolerance or of wanton and unprovoked aggression against a Musalman Power." Perhaps Britain cannot be expected to "undertake to protect Musalman powers outside the British dominions from the consequences of their own action" but surely the majority of Musalmans in the world who happen to be Britain's subjects, can with reason look up to the Foreign Secretary to exercise his benevolent interest when other Powers are possessed with a spirit of aggression against a Musalman state to whom all Islam owes religious allegiance? We are justified in contending that Adrianople was not beyond the purview of the Bukharest Peace. And, if the policy of non-interference is not another make-shift of the hour, like its defunct predecessors, of the *status quo* kind, Britain is bound to respect the inviolable sanctity of a Moslem Adrianople.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

There was a dance at Viceregal Lodge, Simla on Tuesday night, about 250 guests being present.

Sir H. Butler.

Sir H. Butler, member in charge of the Education Department, who is now on a visit to Bengal is to give a large dinner party at the Calcutta Club during his stay. In spite of the controversy about educational affairs Sir Harcourt will find himself personally popular, as his views on educational matters are well known.

The Railway President.

The Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, was due to return to Simla yesterday.

New Political Secretary.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Foreign Office, whereby in addition to the Foreign Secretary, a Political Secretary will be created for the internal branch of the office is now before the Secretary of State. Mr. J. B. Wood, I.C.S., Resident of Indore, is being mentioned for the appointment, although no definite decision has yet been made.

Women's Medical Service.

The scheme for the creation of the Women's Medical Service for India has made considerable progress and a definite announcement will be made by the end of the Simla season. In this year's Budget a substantial sum has been provided for the purpose.

Sir G. F. Wilson.

The total subscription to the Fleetwood-Wilson Memorial, which the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis has collected now amounts to over Rs. 3,500. This is a good amount considering that during the past two years members have generously subscribed to the memorials of the two vice-Presidents. It is expected that both the Jenkins and Fleetwood-Wilson memorials will take definite shape in the autumn.

Col. Sir Swinton Jacob.

Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, the well-known Anglo-Indian architect, will visit India this cold weather to confer with Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, on the architecture of the new capital. Both the official architects are expected to reach Delhi by the end of this autumn. They have practically completed the designs of Government House.

Delhi Season.

The Delhi Season will begin in November, but it is yet unsettled whether the Finance Department will proceed with the six monthly estimates at Simla or Delhi. The Imperial Legislative Council will meet in January, the Select Committee will set to work in February, and March will be given to the final discussions of the Legislative measures and the Budget. Public health at Delhi at this time of the year is far from good. The malaria season has begun and there has also been cases of cholera at Pahargunj. Delhi is however free from plague.

Sir William Vincent.

Sir William and Lady Vincent will leave for Bikanir on the 17th instant. Sir William may pay another visit to Bikanir in November.

Railway Director.

It has become a practice with the Indian Railway companies at Home to send out their representatives to India in the cold weather. Mr. Huddleston, formerly of the E. I. Railway, who is now a Director of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway and the Assam-Bengal Railway is coming out to the country this year. His visit is connected with the affairs of the N. G. Railway.

The Fracas at Derry.

Derry, the refractory city in Ulster where disturbances are reported between the Nationalists and Orangemen, is an essentially commercial-looking city at the present day, in spite of the historic associations which attach to it. The old walls and fortifications which helped the men and women of Derry to keep out James II and his force are still there, but the inhabitants seem to take no inspiration from them. The curfew is still rung at the Protestant Cathedral. In the old "plantation" days it was an insistent call to the disinherited, the Catholic Irishry to take their "vile bodies" beyond the walls to the bogside. To-day the bogside is the Nationalist stronghold, with representatives on the City Council, and the curfew only survives to call the inhabitants, Protestant as well as Nationalist, to sleep.

An Impression of Derry.

A visitor to Derry a few months back thus summed up his impressions of the city:—

The modern buildings have had to submit to those old battlements, and adjust themselves as best they can under the curious circumstances of a long, high, and steep embankment, bearing a broad road, which tops the roofs of much of modern Derry. The guns of the defence still project though the embrasures of the walls, Roaring Meg amongst them; old metal with a daily and unfortunate reminder to all the city of a difference and a hate that once divided its people. Once? No. Those guns are not like old guns elsewhere. They are more than relics. They are a live defiance to-day. Unlucky Derry, that must turn its mind not to any fairer city to be, but to the gloom and dust of a past in which only bloody phantoms are seen, a place where a hate is ghoulish among the mouldering bones. No wonder art cannot blossom in Ulster.

Yet no city in the three kingdoms has a fairer site than Derry. A broad silver river, hills of green and gold, flocks of gulls immaculately white among busy and smoking shipping, and the sea not far. Its air and light, when the sun comes, is the wine for the writing of lyrics. O, you men of Derry, wasting your fair city on commerce and mean parochial wrangling.

The Milan Strike.

Though the threatened general strike in Milan, Rome and other principal Italian cities has ended in a fiasco, it must not be forgotten that if the syndicalists had not miscalculated their time and had stuck to their guns, a serious situation would have had to be faced by the Italian nation. According to authoritative statistics recently published by the "Correspondesblatt," the organ of the General Committee of the German Trade Unions, the present strength of the trade-union movement in Italy reaches 709,943. The Italian labour army stands fifth in rank in comparison with the armies of the leading European and American countries. Germany leads the list with 3,061,002, England comes next with 3,010,346, United States with 2,282,361 and France with 1,029,283. Then comes Italy. Next come in order Austria (496,263), Belgium (189,455), Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, Norway and so on.

Daily Mortality Returns.

Five attacks and three deaths from plague, one attack and one death from cholera, and one attack of small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Kamatipura, and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort (Northern) and Chuka. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 86, as compared with 115 of the corresponding period of last year and 70 of that of the year before. Ten out of the 1,269 rats caught on Tuesday were discovered to be infected with plague.

Shams-ul-Ulema Shibli on Shahnameh.

No Maulavi of the old school has contributed a more brilliant share to the development of modern Urdu literature than Shams-ul-Ulema Maulavi Shibli Naomani of Lucknow. He has few equals in the mastery of Arabic in which he has composed an able refutation of Mr. Zaidan's erroneous history of Moslem civilization. A profound knowledge of the Arabic sources and a diction in which lucid simplicity is a conspicuous element, the Maulavi's little monograph on the Khalifs, especially Mamun, have thrown much light on early Moslem political ideals. We are not aware that the Shams-ul-Ulema has any but a slight acquaintance with English: yet his works play a analytical power and critical acumen, which we usually associate only with Western methods of historial research. We have pleasure in welcoming his fourth volume on Persian poetry which deals with the old Iranian epic. The introductory first chapter is a close study of poetry in general, the second treats of poetry in Persia, and the third is devoted to a masterly sketch of what the author very happily characterises an encyclopaedia of Iran. We venture to commend the sections on the historical basis of the Shahnameh, the civilization, the art of war, character, sketches, ethics, politics, freedom of thought, position of women, and religious tendencies as illustrated by Ferdausi. This pentrating analysis, which is the result of a familiar knowledge of the immense epopee is more calculated to a worthy appreciation of the poem than fragmentary translations, except when the latter are introduced by the illuminating comments to which Dr. J. J. Modi, Ph.D., has accustomed the Parsis.

The Jain Publishing Society.

The Jain community, numbering only about fifteen lakhs of souls, is the wealthiest non-Brahmanical Hindu body with a religion which discards the Vedas. Its canonical religious literature is embodied not in Sanskrit but Magadhi. Jain sacred books have been studied in the West but they have not kindled the enthusiasm shown for its inveterate adversaries, the Brahmanical and Buddhist holy writs. In this Presidency Jain studies have attracted Bhandarkar, Buhler and Peterson. On the Continent Hermann Jacobi and Leumann and Gerni are its well-known exegetes. Lanman and Hoernle's participation in the interpretation of Jain philosophy and much of Jacobi's work, as well as a systematic research into other aspects of Jain teachings by Weber, are accessible in English. It is not, however, the glosses put upon their scriptural tenets by Western scholars which alone satisfy the rising Jain generation. And we note with pleasure the endeavour made in Ahmedabad to found a Jain Text Society for the publication of original Magadhi texts with Sanskrit commentaries and Gujarati super-commentaries. The project comprises the printing of the forty-five canonical books of the Shvetanibara sect and is estimated to cost two lakhs of rupees and cover a period of twenty-five years. The first attempt in a similar direction was made in Bengal in 1880 by Rai Dhanpat Singh Bahadur, who consecrated a lakh of rupees to the publication of Jain religious literature. Jainism having its most brilliant followers in Gujarat, the Gujarati language has acquired a semi-hieratic character with the Jains. Dhanpat Singh's edition was furnished with Gujarati commentary. To Gujarati Jains the edition fails to supply their want. The Bengali type of Sanskrit characters is fatiguing to the eye, and the scholia represent very old Gujarati which needs elucidation. Hence the enterprise of the Jainagama Publishing Society of Ahmedabad.

The First Volume.

The first volume to be taken in hand for publication is the Bhagavati Sutra which is estimated to cover five thousand pages and will be priced at Rs. 45. Doubtless the editors will take advantage of Weber's translation of some sections of the enormous work, but we would ask the Society to make every possible effort to enlist the co-operation of the living representatives of the indegenous tradition and to subordinate Western interpretation to the construction suggested by Jain Munis. We note that the Society expresses its readiness warmly to welcome the proferred assistance of these traditional repositories of Jain learning. It should not, however, be overlooked that the latter will hardly come forward of their own accord at this general invitation. The Society would do well to seek out ascetics and laymen of noted erudition. And we would venture to suggest that they should model their procedure on the Pali Texts Society of London and to avoid the pitfall of the latter. Some money and enthusiasm sustained for near thirty years have conferred enduring obligation on the world interested in Buddhism. The Ahmedabad Society has before it an opportunity of like magnitude. We should be sorry to see cold water thrown on the scheme judged from its financial policy. Much as the series of works contemplated to be published will be respected, they will, like all publications of its class, be more admired than read and more read than purchased. We have therefore some misgivings as to the success of the "business-like scheme" on which the works are to see the light of day. Hundreds of Jains can individually defray the estimated two lakhs, if only they can be brought to appreciate the laudable aims of the undertaking. Literary enterprise which has little commercial value can scarcely succeed without the patronage of an enlightened possessor of riches.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.

HAD NO DOG!

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 13.

To-day Mr. Kelly, Personal Assistan to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., appeared before the Cantonment Magistrate to answer a charge of refusal to pay dogtax. It appears that when Mr. Kelly was stationed at Poona two years ago, he was informed by the Cantonment authorities that as he had a dog he must therefore pay a tax of one rupee. Mr. Kelly denied the soft impeachment and refused to pay. Correspondence took place and after the lapse of two years received a summons to appear before the Cantonment Magistrate. It required only a few minutes to show that Mr. Kelly had no dog. Beyond the statement, of the dog tax collector, who had no entry in his books, there was no evidence. The case was dismissed.

MOULVI BAZAR BOMB.

A REWARD OFFERED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The "Assam Police Gazette" announces a reward of Rs. 15,000 will be paid to any one who will give information leading to the identity of the deceased in the Moulvi Bazar bomb outrage. The Government assures that the name of the informant will not be divulged.

A SIND DACOITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed in the village of Noh Topai, in the Hala Taluqa of the Hyderabad District on the night of the 10th instant. It is stated that about ten to twelve dacoits armed with guns and swords entered the house of a wealthy Muhammadan and took away property valued at over Rs. 3,000. Two men were also killed, and one man was wounded. The police have gone in search of the dacoits.

LAUNCH INJURED BY STORM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA Aug. 13.

The steam launch Lady Fraser which arrived in port yesterday afternoon from the Sandheads, has been berthed in the dry dock at Kidderpore for repairs. It is reported that she was somewhat badly damaged owing to the rough weather and was found to be drawing water towards the stern.

ILLNESS OF MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The "Indian Daily News" says: Disquieting news has reached Cooch Behar as to His Highness' health in England. The latest telegram says he is slightly better. Mr. N. N. Sen, Bar-at-law, Civil and Sessions Judge and a member of the State Council, has left for England.

BALKAN POSITION.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT

ALBANIA AND THE AEGEANS.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS.

OUR POLICY TOWARDS TURKEY.

FURTHER FIERCE FIGHTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey in a speech reviewed the position regarding the Balkans. He announced that the Ambassadors' Conference had adjourned, but would reassemble whenever necessary. The fact of the adjournment did not afford ground for any ill-omened inference regarding the relations between the Powers.

Sir Edward Grey emphasised that the conference had reached an agreement concerning Albania and the Ægean islands, which was the object of their meetings.

COMMISSION OF CONTROL.

An International Commission of Control would be established to create an autonomous Albanian State, under a Prince selected by the Powers.

ITALY AND THE ÆGEANS.

He pointed out that Britian was particularly interested in the Ægean Islands from a naval standpoint. Our position was that none of the islands should be retained by any Great Power, and he did not doubt that Italy would give up her occupation when Turkey fulfilled her part of the Treaty. It would be entirely wrong to suggest that there was a doubt of Italy's good faith.

THRACE AND MACEDONIA.

Outstanding questions were the eventual settlement of Thrace and the settlement of Macedonia under the Treaty of Bukharest.

He dwelt on the fact of Turkey re-occupying Thrace, disregarding the Treaty of London, but the agreement between Rumania and Bulgaria, which had likewise been concluded under the auspices of the Powers, had also been disregarded. It seemed to him that every State in the Balkans had disregarded treaties, agreements and alliances. There was one satisfaction, namely, that with the cessation of hostilities peace was apparently assured.

THE ENOS-MEDIA LINE.

Sir E. Grey declared that Turkey might not have got as favourable terms as the Enos-Media line if the Allies had not known that the raising of the question of Constantinople or of the Straits would have meant intervention by one or more Powers.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

British policy towards Turkey was to consolidate and secure Turkish authority in, and the integrity of, dominions in Asiatic Turkey and territory behind the Enos-Media line. The success of that policy depended upon the goodwill of other Powers. Asiatic Turkey interested so many Powers that whatever was done must have the consent of all. If Turkey did not accept the advice of the Powers she would eventually meet with disaster, either by financial distress or by the armed intervention of one or more Powers.

TREATY OF BUKHAREST.

Turning to the Treaty of Bukharest, Sir Edward Grey strongly advocated a minimum of interference. He affirmed that if a Power requested the modification of one point, then it was possible that other Powers would suggest the revision of other points. It was futile for the Powers to suggest revision unless they were prepared to assert their will by force.

WARNING TO TURKEY AND THE ALLIES.

Britain did not propose to suggest any modification. The Powers would require some time to examine the whole situation in Thrace and Macedonia before deciding formally what steps should be taken. Britain would continue to work as closely as possible in the interests of common peace. Both Turkey and the Allies should understand that the abstinence of the Powers hitherto from forcible intervention did not mean that under all circumstances any one of the Powers would not intervene if sufficient provocation were given.

BRITAIN'S MOSLEM SUBJECTS.

Referring to Turkey Sir E. Grey said he would like to speak of our relations with the Mahomedan Powers generally, and to declare that no Minister could speak of these matters without remembering that the King had many millions of Mahomedan subjects. But we had absolute and entire responsibility only so far as seeing that inside the British Dominions racial sentiments and the feelings of Mahomedan subjects were respected, and had full scope. "We have fulfilled and will fulfil that duty. Moreover, I hold that our policy should never be one of intolerance or of wanton and unprovoked aggression against a Mussalman Power, but we cannot undertake to protect Mussalman Powers outside the British Dominions from the consequences of their own actions."

ALBANIANS AND SERVIANS.

FIGHTING REPORTED.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.

Reports have been received here of sanguinary fighting between the Albanians, commanded by Issaboletinatz, and the Servians who crossed the frontier in the Kroja district.

It is also reported that the Hoti and Gruda tribes are preparing to fight the Montenegrins, resenting their incorporation in Montenegro.

RUMANIA AND THE ALLIES.

COMPLIMENTARY MESSAGES.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 12.

King Charles has telegraphed to the Kings of Greece, Servia and Montenegro, congratulating them on the signing of peace. Their Majesties have replied thanking King Charles in suitable terms.

BULGARIA'S "CONCILIATORINESS."

King Charles has telegraphed to King Ferdinand acknowledging the conciliatoriness of Bulgaria and hoping that peace will bring prosperity to Bulgaria.

King Ferdinand has replied admitting that the end of the sanguinary war was due to Rumania's efforts, and hoping that relations between Rumania and Bulgaria will become more intimate.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

POWERS CONSIDERING REFORM SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

At question time in the Commons, Sir E. Grey said that Turkey had recently made voluntary proposals for the introduction of administrative reforms in Armenia. The representatives of six Powers in Constantinople were discussing a scheme of reform. Sir Grey was still unable to state the nature of the reforms, but the Powers did not contemplate the establishment of different spheres of influence in Turkey.

A REVOLUTION THAT FAILED.

LEADERS IMPRISONED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Ex-President Castro's attempt at a revolution has failed. Leaders of the Castro party in Venezuela are prisoners.

MEXICAN TROUBLE.

IMPORTANT FEDERAL TRIUMP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MEXICO CITY, August 13.

The Federals have succeeded in raising the siege of Torreon. 3,200 rebels were killed, including many executed. The Federal losses were two hundred.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Gloucester beat Hants at Cheltenham, by 28 runs.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

STATEMENT BY MR. MONTAGU.

"RULE STRICTLY OBSERVED."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hugh Law asked whether Mr. Hornell's appointment was temporary, and whether the Government of India proposed in future to adhere to the rule that these appointments are to be made from the Indian Educational Service save in exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Montagu replied that Mr. Hornell had been permanently re-appointed to the Indian Educational Service, the terms of agreement specifying that for the first five years he should hold the Directorship of Public Instruction in Bengal. The rule had been strictly observed and there was no intention of departing from it. Such appointments would be made from the ranks of the Indian Educational Service in future, with exceptions permitted in the rule to which Mr. Hugh Law referred.

ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

PROTEST IN THE "TIMES."

In the course of a letter to the "Times" of July 24. "An Anglo-Indian Professor" writes as follows:—

"Sir Alfred Croft has done a public service in calling attention to the very remarkable appointment which has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India to the Bengal Directorship of Public Instruction. It is an appointment which could only be justified by extraordinary circumstances. If there are any such circumstances it is only right, in justice to the large number of educational officers in India who have been passed over and implicitly condemned as incompetent, that they should be made known to the public. At present, however, there is nothing whatever to suggest their existence.

"As things stand, and unless some extraordinary justification is forthcoming, it seems plain that the appointment is, in three distinct aspects, open to the strongest animadversion.

"(1) The appointment of Mr. Hornell seems to be "flagrantly in conflict with the spirit of Lord Morley's despatch." In accordance with that despatch the Government of Bengal were bound, if they considered it desirable, to go outside the local educational staff to 'seek the assistance of the Government of India with a view to procuring a suitable selection from the educational department of some other province.' It is made plain, however, by the *communique* which has been issued by the Government of India that the local Government failed to carry out these instructions, and, as a matter of fact, sought the asssistance of the Government of India, not with a view to procuring a qualified man from some other province, but with a view to obtaining the appointment of Mr. Hornell.

"Unless among all the 150 members of the Indian Education Service there existed no single man who could be described as 'well qualified' for the post, the appointment of Mr. Hornell, however, extraordinary his own qualifications may have been, was unquestionably a breach of faith with members of that service.

"(2) The Government of India has, however, been singularly vague in its statements regarding the 'exceptional qualifications' which render Mr. Hornell the one man able 'at this juncture' to satisfy 'the peculiar needs of Bengal.' The inspectorship which he once held in Bengal, and is mentioned as one of his special qualifications, was that of European and not Indian schools; and it is probable that he has never been inside either a primary or a secondary Indian school.

"If there is no educational officer in the whole of India whose record can give him any stronger claim to the appointment there is obviously a very serious state of affairs, into which a full inquiry should be made.

"(3) The effect upon the Education Service and upon the recruitment of new officers to fill the increasing number of vacancies which are likely in the next few years to occur in that department raises a question of wider importance. The present members of the service are known to be as a body thoroughly discontented with their position and the conditions under which they have to work; and it may be said that practically every recruit who comes out to India feels that he has been brought out under more or less false pretences. He has little or no voice in determining or amending these conditions; and they are often such as to make any really sound and valuable work practically impossible. An obvious effect of the appointment just made is to weaken immensely the power, prestige, and influence of the whole Education Service both by placing it under an unmerited stigma and by putting at the head of the most important provincial department an officer who has long been out of touch with it, and whose tenure of his post can hardly be viewed by his colleagues with any feelings but anger and resentment. A less direct but even more serious effect is to lower the attractiveness of the service, and consequently to lower also the quality of future recruits."

RIOT AT DERRY

NATIONALISTS AND ORANGEMEN.

REVOLVER SHOTS FIRED.

MAYOR SERIOUSLY INJURED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A disturbance broke out at Derry to-day, a party of Nationalists attacking an Orange procession celebrating the Relief of Derry.

The Orangemen retaliated and some revolver shots were fired.

The police made baton charges.

While rescuing a stranger from the Nationalists, Sir William McLearn, Mayor of Derry, was struck on the back of the head with a stone and seriously injured.

REPEATED POLICE CHARGES.

The Police in Londonderry cleared the streets at midnight after repeated charges. A constable was shot at and seriously wounded.

ORANGEMEN AND "BOGSIDERS."

What danger there is of a disturbance of the peace in Derry arises from the habit the people have of carrying their rejoicings out of doors, wrote the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" at Londonderry on January 28. They are not so fond of public meetings as we are in England, but with them the public meeting is in infinitely bigger thing. It nearly always ends with a brass band and a walk round the town. Derry is a great place for processions, and most of them happen to be on the Unionist side. The Protestants celebrate two local feast days every year —the closing of the gates by the prentice boys on December 18, and the raising of the siege on August 12,—and the Orangemen, who are vain of their ribbons and tinsel, contribute as well to the general tomfoolery which is supposed to honour the anniversary of the Boyne. Nowadays these annual festivals excite no particular resentment in the other camp. The Orangeman does not now make a point of walking through the Nationalist quarter as he used to, and by long usage Catholic ears may have become less sensitive to his invective. I am told that Catholics come out freely to see and enjoy the show as it goes by, and that once when the temporary absence of a Protestant drum threatened to spoil the proper tempo of "The Boyne Water" a Catholic drum was obligingly lent in its place. But this was probably an exceptional act of neighbourliness. The Orangeman complains with tears in his eyes of the devilish malice which the "Bogsiders" show in habitually attempting to obscure the glories of his highest festival. Once a year the Orangeman goes up to the walls of Derry to burn the effigy of Governor Lundy (it was he who counselled surrender and left it to the prentice boys to close the gates against James) on the top of Parson Walker's column, and, incidentally, to lament the errors spiritual and temporal of the Church of Rome. Deep under the walls and running down to the banks of the Foyle is the Bogside, a reclaimed bog which now houses a large colony of the poorer Nationalists. As I have explained before, there is an historical reason for the existence of a Nationalist stronghold in this particular spot. In the old "plantation" days no Catholic was permitted to defile the "Maiden City," as Londonderry likes to be called, by his presence within the walls overnight, and when the curfew tolled he had to take himself beyond. It is a curious and perhaps accidental fact that even at this day there is only one distinctively Catholic institution—the Catholic Club—inside the walls, and all the Catholic churches are outside. The Bogside is mainly a collection of rather miserable hovels. But the hovellers have their feelings like other Christians and one readily believes that these perpetual orations from the heights above becomes a little trying. "Bogsiders" are credited or debited with a bold and ingenious revenge. December 18 is accepted as the best day in the year for clearing the chimney Dues, and the simplest and most effective way of sweeping a chimney to the mind of the Bogsider is to get it alight. With a fire well stacked with peat he manages to turn out as much smoke as an average Lancashire mill chimney, and if the wind happens to be blowing in the right direction (for which prayers are not wanting) the patriots on the walls above gasp out their perorations in clouds of ungrateful incense. Sometimes the host has been driven incontinently from the ramparts, and Lundy's dishonour has been hidden from the eyes of the multitude. These are days that are remembered with sweet satisfaction on the Bogside.

FLOODS SUBSIDE.

RELIEF FROM CALCUTTA.

CROPS DAMAGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 13.

The floods at Burdwan have completely subsided. Water has gone down so rapidly that there are hopes that actual damage is not so serious as had at first been feared. The work of repairing the breach at Burdwan is progressing, and the railway authorities hope that by Thursday through trains will run over the line. The District Magistrate has opened a relief fund. In Calcutta several funds have been opened and volunteers are distributing food and clothes. The condition in the interior is worse. The floods at Tarkeswar are subsiding. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore and relieving parties were able last evening to go there. Refugees numbering 1,000 have collected on the Tarkeswar station and food is being distributed to them. It is reported that at Tarkeshwar four deaths have occurred and three women of a police Sub-Inspector's family were seriously injured. Some twenty-four boats were sent yesterday for rescue operations. The Port Commissioners supplied twenty-five buoys to volunteers and the Calcutta Corporation are despatching 100 coolies with rations and blankets for relief work at Burdwan. About thirty villages in Howrah District bordering on the Damodar river were flooded. The floods in Orissa are also subsiding. The rivers Brahmini and Baitarani rose to an unprecedented height and flooded a large number of villages in the Jaipur subdivision, causing serious damage to crops and cattle.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

The weekly crop report issued yesterday shows the effect of the flood on the crops.

Midnapore.— Transplantation is going on. Prospect of jute and paddy is not good owing to floods. Young seedlings and transplanted paddy were considerably damaged. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except at Tamluk. No cattle disease

Hooghly.— The recent rains have done much damage to jute; damage is also done to winter paddy by recent floods in some parts of the Serampore sub-division. Fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Sadar and Serampore subdivision. The embankment was washed away near Dhapahard. Floods in Dhaniakhali and Tarakeswar Thanas.

Howrah.— The reports received from Uluberia shows that the staning crops are submerged on account of the Damodar flood. Prospects of crops in other parts of the district are poor. Food crops sufficient. No cattle disease reported. the harvesting of jute which is in the higher lands has not commenced yet.

PRICES AND WAGES IN ENGLAND.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING 7 PER CENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug 13.

A blue book which has been issued based on the recent Board of Trade enquiry estimates that the average increase in the cost of living in Great Britain during the past seven years is 10 per cent., chiefly in food and clothing. Rents have practically remained unchanged. This rise in workers wages has only been from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. London is the dearest place to live in, and the Midlands cheapest.

GOVERNOR SULZER TO BE IMPEACHED.

MRS. SULZER'S SENSATIONAL ADMISSION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 13.

In an all-night sitting, New York Legislature debated the question of the impeachment of Governor Sulzer.

A sensation was caused by the announcement that Mrs. Sulzer had confided to a Senator that she was wholly to blame. She had admitted using some campaign funds because the household was in need of money, also to having some Wall Street transactions of which the Governor was ignorant.

The Legislature voted by 79 to 45 in favour of impeachment.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 13.

The death is announced of Professor Edwin Goldmann.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

127 ACCUSED IN COURT.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST THREE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 13.

The Cawnpore mosque riot case was called on to-day in the court of Mr. R. H. Williamson, Joint Magistrate.

Mr. P. Boys, Bar-at-Law from Allahabad instrusted by Mr. Asgiar Abbas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., appeared on behalf of the Crown, while on behalf of the accused among others appeared Messrs. Muzrul Haque, Ross Masood, Tasuduk Khan and Dr. Mahomed (Bankipore); Dr. Naziruddin Hasan and Syed Shoukat Ali (Lucknow); Mr. Sulaiwan Zahoor Ahmed and Mr. Khawaja Ahmed Jafri (Allahabad); Mr. O. M. Khawja, (Aligarh); and Mr. H. M. Davies and Syed Bazlur Rahman, (Cawnpore).

Counsel for the Crown applied for a day's adjournment in the case of the 124 accused who are charged under sections 147 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code with rioting and causing grievous hurt to a public servant in discharge of his duty.

In the case of the three accused, Moulana Abdul Quadir Azad, Subhain Hafiz Ahmedullah and Nazar Mohamed a remand of five days was applied for on the ground that these men will be charged under sections 124 A (sedition) and 153 A (Promoting enmity between classes) for which the sanction of the Local Government which had not yet been obtained, was necessary.

The defence did not raise any objection to the remand which was granted.

Bail applications on behalf of fifty-six accused were put in but were rejected.

The trial will commence to-morrow at the headquarters of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, a large building in the Cantonment which has been set apart for this case.

Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith had been specially deputed to hear the case.

Large crowds were gathered in the Court to-day to watch the proceedings.

LAHORE, August 13.

The "Zamindar," a newspaper published at Lahore has started a relief fund for the sufferers of the Cawnpore mosque riot.

CLOSE OF MEDICAL CONGRESS.

SPEECH BY MR. JOHN BURNS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Medical Congress closed to-day, with an address by Mr. John Burns on the relationship of medicine to public health, in which he emphasised the cosmopolitanism of medical knowledge and the importance of preventive medicine.

Some suffragettes who interrupted Mr. Burns were ejected.

The next Congress meets at Munich in 1917.

MAJOR ROST ON LEPROSY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lecturing before the Medical Congress on leprosy, Major Rost, Indian Medical Service, said the accurate history of the infection was impossible. He believed that the disease in the majority of cases was contracted through infected clothing. He emphasised the importance of segregation, sterilisation of clothing, and greater care in selecting laundries.

CHINESE REBELLION.

REBELS DEFEATED NEAR SHANGHAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Aug. 13.

A thousand Government troops, on the 11th instant, defeated 1,500 rebels near Shanghai, killing 200 in a bayonet charge.

WOOSUNG FORTS SURRENDER.

A telegram from Shanghai states that Woosung forts have surrendered.

THE MILAN STRIKE.

PRACTICALLY AT AN END.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MILAN, Aug. 12.

The strike is practically at an end. The men still out are confined to the metal industry.

Public services have resumed their normal aspect.

There is no sign of a strike at Rome, where everything is working normally.

The Legislative Department of the Government of India have now drafted the Motor Vehicles Bill.

SOMALILAND DISASTER.

GUNBOAT PROCEEDS TO BERBERA.

MR. ARCHER'S GALLANTRY.

"SITUATION WELL IN HAND."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harcourt read Mr. Archer's despatches from Somaliland. He said that the India Office had authorised Aden to send three hundred troops to Berbera, and the Admiralty had ordered the gunboat at Muscat to proceed to Berbera. In conclusion, Mr. Harcourt said, "I am sure that the House would wish to recognise the great gallantry of all concerned, especially that of Mr. Archer who, with only twenty men, went to succour those in distress." (cheers.)

Mr. Harcourt informed Mr. Dillon that he had no information why the Camel Corps was so far from the coast.

MR. ARCHER WITHDRAWS FROM BURAO.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A telegram from Somaliland states that Mr. Archer has safely withdrawn from Burao to Sheikh.

INDIAN CONTINGENT ARRIVES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following despatch was received from Mr. Archer, to-day, dated Sheikh, 12th instant.

"We withdrew from Burao in good order and arrived at Sheikh with all our wounded, numbering twenty-two, and stores. Captain Summers is progressing favourably. Traders and others at Burao were given a day's notice to quit before the main party left.

The Indian contingent numbering 130 men with a maxim have arrived at Sheikh. The fort is in good repair.

The dervishes have driven off all stock of eight friendly tribes, causing unprecedented destitution. The situation, however, is well in hand and there is no cause for alarm."

The administrator of Berbera has telegraphed to Mr. Harcourt that 300 troops have arrived there. All is quiet.

"TIMES" STRICTURES.

"AGGRAVATED FOLLY."

LONDON, Aug 13.

The "Times" says that the first question the Government has to answer is why a dangerously small force was inviting disaster at Odwein.

"We unreservedly supported a policy of evacuation in 1910, but the astonishing disclosure is now made that the very course which Colonel Seely vividly condemned has been followed, with every accompaniment of aggravated folly. Mr. Harcourt's approval last January of the exploit of the Camel Corps near Hargeisa shows that the policy of coastal concentration was then officially abandoned. Mr. Harcourt may have persuaded himself that we were merely undertaking punitive police operations, but he was, in fact, sending 150 men to measure their strength against the Mullah, after Great Britain had spent three millions in despatching an army of seven thousand on the same errand without permanent result."

THE REVENUE BILL.

WITHDRAWN BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George last night withdrew the Revenue Bill which was introduced to remedy complaints of small property owners and builders against the Budget of 1910, owing to impossibility of coming to terms with the Unionists and extreme Radicals. The Bill will be introduced again next session in a different form.

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent wires that serious allegations have been made against an ex-member of the Council regarding his conduct as an Honorary Magistrate, and that the District Magistrate is making an investigation.

AMONG THE MONGOLS.

STORY OF MR. GRANT'S DEATH.

THRILLING ADVENTURES OF A PARTY OF THREE.

On the 9th of July Reuter wired from Peking as follows:—"According to reports from various sources a British subject, named Grant, an employee of the Chinese Telegraphs, has been captured and killed by outlaws in Mongolia. In response to Russian representations at Urga, the Government intervened to save his life, but action was too late."

The detailed account of the affair now supplied to the Associated Press of India states as follows:—

The Chinese Government found it necessary some months ago to send telegraph officers into Mongolia to inspect the telegraph lines and stations, for Mongol raiders were spreading over Inner Mongolia, and telegraph employees were telegraphing frantically that their supplies were cut off, while frequent interruptions made the telegraph service most inefficient.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Consequently Mr. Henningsen, Peking Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. Grant, a Scotsman formerly in the service of the Eastern Extension and Mr. Langeback, a Dane like Mr. Henningsen, left Peking on a tour of inspection. Mr. Grant was left at Pangkiang station, which is nearly halfway to Urga. Mr. Langeback was posted at Tuerin, about midway between Pangkiand and Urga. Mr. Henningsen went on to Urga, had a conference with the Hutukhtu, the recently appointed Monarch of Outer Mongolia. The subjects of this Living Buddha treated Henningsen well and he succeeded in effecting a good understanding with the Mongols, thereby restoring the efficiency of the service. In returning to Peking Henningsen visited Langeback and Grant. But as the Chinese in those districts were in terror of the Mongols it was necessary for the two assistants to remain at their posts.

GRANT AT KALGAN.

Henningsen returned to Peking in June and at about the same time the Mongol raiders began to extend their depredations farther south. Grant then reported that a caravan of supplies sent from Kalgan had not arrived and was given permission to return to Kalgan to get his own stores. He left Pangkiang on June 17. On June 22, Reuter's Kalgan correspondent telegraphed that a foreigner accompanied by three Chinese merchants and a servant had been captured by the Mongols near Tabol on June 20, some eighty miles from Pangkiang. This message was confirmed by telegrams from various telegraph stations along the Urga line. Henningsen then determined to return and ascertain exactly what had happened to Grant, who was his intimate friend. Another Dane, Dr. Wolf, who had been purchasing curios for the Danish Government for some years in various parts of China, volunteered to go, as also did Giles, an English journalist, at Peking.

THE PARTY START.

The party of three, having procured ponies for transport purposes, instead of camels which are always a strong temptation to the Mongols, left Kalgan on July 3 and travelled without adventure to the locality where it was reported Grant had been captured. Next morning the party were preparing to move on when eight mounted and armed Mongols were sudenly seen riding towards the camp. The party seized their rifles and waited. When the Mongols arrived within about a hundred yards Henningsen went forward to meet them and asked whether they were friends or enemies in accordance with the Mongol custom. The Mongols replied that they were friends unless the party were enemies. Henningsen then invited them to come to the camp, which they did. "We want to know what you are doing here", said the Mongol leader. Henningsen explained. The leader of the Mongol scouts then said: "You must come with us to the camp of our chief. The party mildly demurred. "Have you any cameras with you?" asked the Mongol. "Or have you taken any notes?" Henningsen satisfied them on these points. For he had heard that Grant had left the main road and had been in the act of taking a photograph of a Mongol camp when he was arrested. Consequently he had forbidden his party to take any cameras with them. "Well, you come with us and your companions can proceed on their way" said the Mongol. Henningsen, seeing that resistance would be useless went with the Mongols while Wolf and Giles continued their journey one stage further.

AT THE CHIEF'S CAMP.

On arrival at the Chief's camp the Chief subjected Henningsen to a searching cross-examination. Frequently endeavouring to trap him in the cleverest manner. Henningsen then saw that the Mongols were afraid that he was acting as a spy for the Chinese Government and he became still more cautious. After a long interview the Chief ordered Henningsen to send for his friends at once. Henningsen then wrote a note to Wolf and Grant saying that the Mongols demanded that they should come with the bearer, adding that the Chief and all the Mongols at the camp appeared hostile and that the greatest circumspection should be exercised. Henningsen concluded by saying that it would be useless to disobey, for the Mongols would assuredly capture them and that their position would then be worse. On the arrival of the other two men the Chief separately questioned them but was apparantly satisfied with their answers. From each he received a description of Grant, which was, broadly, a short man of sturdy build, full reddish beard, about thirty-six years, bald on the top of the head. The Chief then said, "Such a man is at the camp of the Great Chief, some forty miles further among the hills. You can go there and see him. He has joined us and he will not leave". The party were delighted. But next morning the Chief said that he had changed his mind. It would be no use for them to go to the Great Chief's camp. The foreigner would not leave the Mongols, and the party had better return to Kalgan. Henningsen tried to persuade the Chief, but the latter became impatient and ordered the party to return to their tent. They were then given ample provisions, for the first time, which was considered a very bad sign. For it is well-known that the Mongols, like the British gaol authorities, are not niggardly towards the condemned. The party remained in the tents for twenty-four hours closely guarded. Henningsen then requested to see the Mongol Chief to whom he pointed out that they had been promised permission to go to the Great Chief's camp. "I always thought that a Mongol's word was binding", added Henningsen. The Chief sprang to his feet, saying "It is. You can go at once. But your friend will not leave us." "I shall be quite satisfied," replied Henningsen, if I see him and know that he is alive." "Then go" said the Chief as he motioned to them to leave the tent.

WITH THE "GREAT CHIEF."

The party, accompanied by an escort of eight men rode all day, arriving at a camp among the hills at 6 p.m. At the first camp there were about three hundred men: at the other about five hundred. It was a picturesque scene. No outposts could be noticed, but none was needed. For all the surrounding hills were occupied by Mongols. Altogether some thousands must have been there. Before the party reached the second camp one of the Mongol escort rode ahead and the party were at once taken to the Great Chief, a man of striking appearance. He appeared about forty-five years of age, and had more the appearance of a Mussulman than that of the ordinary flat-featured Mongol. His manner was friendlier than that of the lesser Chief. He admitted having received a telegram from the Hutukhtu instructing him to secure the release of Grant. "There is a foreigner here," he added, "who answers to your description of your friend. But he has joined us. He is now a Captain commanding fifty men. You can see him if you promise not to try to persuade him to leave us. If he wishes to go he can do so. But you must not urge him." Henningsen promised to make no effort at persuasion, and the party were led to a tent at the rear of the camp. The Mongol attendant shouted and out came a man exactly answering the description of Grant.

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

But he was a Russian whom Henningsen had previously seen tramping across Mongolia. The party were bitterly disappointed, but they thought they might get some information from the Russian. The latter, however, said he knew nothing of Grant. He had visited Grant at Pangkiang and Grant had been extremely kind to him, had put him up for a few days and had given him food and tobacco. The Russian's feet were bare and Henningsen said to him: "Have you no boots"? "Oh yes," replied the man. And walking back into his tent he showed several pairs of boots. "I have everything I need. Here are my clothes, here is my saddle". "Where did you get the sadle?" asked Henningsen who recognised it as one he had owned for several years and had given to Grant when they were leaving Peking. "The Mongols captured it from the Chinese," replied the Russian. "They gave the Chinese troops a good drubbing and captured a lot of supplies." Henningsen's hopes fell to zero, and while he stood there thinking what was to be done he saw a cart that looked familiar. On going up to the vehicle he recognized it as the one he had purchased for Grant at Kalgan. Inside the cart were Grant's pipe, tobacco pouch, and several other personal belongings of Grant. Henningsen then became angry, and bitterly reproached the Russian. The latter replied that he had no idea the things had belonged to Grant. The Mongols had captured them all from the Chinese, and it was evident that the Chinese had killed and robbed Grant.

WARNED BY THE MONGOLS.

Henningsen then turned to the Mongols and upraided them. "You must have known that this was not the man I was looking for", he said, "and as you have all my friend's belongings you must know what has become of him. I shall go and talk to the Great Chief". One of the Mongols who had shown the party several small courtesies then drew Henningsen aside and urged him not to indulge in any further questions. "Your life and those of all your party depend upon your discretion in this respect," he said, "You will not find out any more here, but I can tell you that Grant has been killed. Go away in peace. If Grant had done that he would not have been killed."

GRANT CHOOSES TO BE SHOT.

The party discussed the matter and decided that they could do no more. But when they ceased to question other Mongols began to talk, always when they were along with the foreigners, and the substance of their statements was that Grant and the three Chinese had been captured and that the Mongols had decided to kill the Chinese. Grant was told that he could go on to Kalgan after his camera had been destroyed, Grant refused to leave the Chinese. The Mongols gave him the choice of going away at once or being shot with the Chinese. Grant chose the latter, and as he stood in front of the firing party he taunted the Mongols with their cowardice and laughed in their faces until the Mongols wondered at his bravery. Another Mongol said, that the Russian had killed Grant, but the party refused to believe that, for the Russian was a mild looking man, apparently of a very kindly nature. A peasant by birth, but a rover who had travelled over a large part of the Far East.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

The story of Grant's having been killed by the Mongols is borne out by the fact that when the Russian Legation telegraphed to the Russian Consul-General at Urga to request the Hutukhtu's assistance in securing the release of Grant, a reply was received saying that Grant had been killed before the message was receieved. A few days later when Mr. Larsen (formerly a missionary in Mongolia, now Adviser to the Chinese Government on Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs) telegraphed to Urga stating that the Mongols raiders had stolen his herd of ponies from near Kalgan. A reply was received shortly stating that the animals would be restored, as they were. As the Urga authorities were able to state definitely that Grant was killed it is noteworthy that they did not mention the manner of his death, as they would have been only too ready to do if the blame could have been put upon the Chinese.

At the same time the Chinese troops in Mongolia have recently been guilty of the grossest outrages. Women have been raped, and murdered with their children in the most horrible fashions. Indeed the atrocities of 1900 have been re-enacted in Mongolia, and the statements of the Russian showed that an attack upon a foreigner was not impossible. The Russian's story of his joining the Mongols was that while he was quietly passing along one of the main roads the Chinese troops captured him, took all his effects, stripped him, shot him in three places and left him dead upon the road. The Mongols consquently picked him up, nursed him and treated him with the greatest kindness. "I shall remain with them," he said, "and I shall kill every Chinese that comes my way. They acted like friends towards me. I shall rid the earth of a few before I die." The mild looking man looked very determined as he gave expression to these intentions. As some excuse for the Chines soldiers, however, it must be stated that it has been frequently reported that Russians were with the Mongol raiders, and that considerable bitterness has thus been aroused.

GRANT'S HEROISM.

The evidence, however, appears conclusive as regards the death of Grant and the manner of his death. The Chinese all knew him and respected him. He was in their service. The latter fact alone was sufficient to arouse the suspicions of the Mongols. He was an inveterate photographer and some of the photos he took on the way to Pangkiang show camps of Mongols. He was an exceedingly fearless man, well known and highly respected in Peking and various other centres of China. The rescue party is now in Peking none the worse for there adventures, but deeply regretful at the loss of a good friend, who, however, carried out the highest traditions of the British race in circumstances that were not likely ever to be known. He refused to desert four Chines who looked to him for protection, though they had no other claim to the great sacrifice he made. His death is another honour to Scotland's proud roll.

DR. GHOSE'S PRINCELY GIFT.

TEN LAKHS MORE TO BE GIVEN.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Referring to the announcement that following the noteworthy example of Sir T. Palit Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has made a donation of ten lakhs in aid of the University College of Sciaid of the University College of Science, Calcutta, the "Bengalee" understands that Dr. Ghose proposes to double his gift later on.

OIL FUEL ON BURMA RAILWAY.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

By way of experiment, the Burma Railways are running an engine fitted to burn oil fuel between Rangoon and Toungoo. It is intended to go through a month's trial with this form of fuel in order to compare the cost with that of coal. It is stated that more heat is obtainable from oil than from coal and as a general rule the engine steams better. The trial is not quite completed and consequently detailed figures are not available.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

LIBEL SUITS WITHDRAWN.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, August 13.

Mrs. Besant, continning her arguments on the subject of extraordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court in connection with the suit for the custody of the minor sons of Narayaniah, contended that if the suit could not lie to the District Court of Chingleput it was not sustainable by the High Court, to the file of which the suit was transferred, for the High Court in such cases did not possess any more powers than the Court of origin. She cited several decisions in support of this contention. Provisions of the Guardians' and Wards' Act were then discussed in order to show that the Chingleput District Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the present suit, while the minors were outside the jurisdction of that High Court. She added that in the present case the plaintiff wishing to get over the difficulty of non-maintainability of the suit, had recourse to the provisions of sections 4, 17, 9 and 20 to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the High Court. After examining the provisions of these sections she contended that they were not applicable to the present case as they related to suits where the subject matter was property and not minors. The cause of action did not arise within the jurisdiction of the Chingleput Court. The subject matter of the suit was not property but minors who were abroad beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. Mrs. Besant having concluded her arguments on the question of jurisdiction Their Lordships desired to hear Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on the question before allowing Mrs. Besant to deal with the other ground of her appeal.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer accordingly commenced his address.

WHAT WAS THE REMEDY?

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, in the course of his arguments, for the sake of convenience proposed to state a number of consecutive propositions which he said followed with reference to the view of Trevelyan on this matter. His first submission was, assuming that there was no regulation or Act of any kind, had he the right to recover the boy and to obtain a declaration of guardianship by the suit? And secondly what was his remedy and which was the forum? If he had remedy by virtue of the already existing antecedent right as parent, he was entirely to establish by the suit his right of custody, unless there was some enactment or rule which barred his right to sue. If he had the right and that right had been infringed by a person, the place of residence of that person who infringed the right was the place to sue.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer then traced the history of the law relating to the Guardians and Wards Act since 1804 and submitted that clearly until the Act of 1890 the remedy by suit was not taken away by reason of any special enactments. Common law remedies continued in the absence of any express legislation to the contrary. The Guardians and Wards Act was simply a codification of pre-existing enactments and was not meant to be an exhaustive code as regards all the rights of parents over children. A detailed consideration of the sections showed that there were cases which were not dealt with in the Act, and so it could not be urged that the remedy by suit was taken away, for then no substituted remedy would be available at all. The Vakil then quoted a number of decisions to show that there could be a suit apart from the application and that the remedy provided by the Act was only cumulative, alternative or concurent.

ALL PROCEEDINGS WITHDRAWN.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes in the "Adyar Bulletin" for August: "Through the kind offices of mutual friends the editor of the "Hindu" and myself have met and have talked over the position into which we have drifted during the last two and a half years. We have therefore withdrawn all pending legal proceedings against each other."

It may be remembered that Mrs. Besant had brought a damaged suit against the "Hindu" of Madras for one lac and the latter had brought a counter-suit against her.

CASE AGAINST "HINDU" WITHDRAWN.

LATER.

The suits and counter suits brought on the original side of the Madras High Court for damages in connection with alleged libel by each other, of Mrs. Besant on one side and Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu," and Mr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao on the other, arising out of publications in connection with the suit brought by Narayaniah against Mrs. Besant were withdrawn as they were settled out of court.

BURMA BANK.

BOMBAY CREDITORS AND THE LIQUIDATOR.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

On the Appellate Side of the Chief Court Mr. Dantra yesterday filed an appeal on behalf of the Bombay Committee of creditors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma in liquidation against the order of Mr. Justice Ormond appointing Mr. A. Charlesworth, Official Liquidator to the Bank of Burma, in place of Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, on leave in England. There were numerous grounds of the appeal, "inter alia" the following:

The learned Judge erred in holding that the Bombay Committee and Advisory Committee represented the same set of creditors; the appointment of Mr. Charlesworth ought not to have been confirmed and the Judge ought to have held the temporary appointment of Mr. Charlesworth at the instance of Mr. Holdsworth, who had no personal interest in getting the liquidator substituted, was invalid; he ought to have appointed an independent person competent to protect the creditors' interests. Mr. Charlesworth ought to have been held to be legally disqualified by reason of his other connections being adverse to the interests of the Bank and the general body of creditors and contributories. Before conrming the partner of the resigning liquidator the learned Judge ought to have allowed the creditors an opportunity of placing before the Court several questions arising out of the liquidation with a view to ascertining whether liquidation had progressed satisfactorily or any information had been given to the creditors and contributories, or any of its committee, or even to the Advisory Committee, on points on which the Court was pleased to invite the views of the Committee. On the evidence on record, the learned Judge ought to have held that Mr. Charlesworth who was following the foptsteps of his predecessor had made this liquidation more disastrous. The learned Judge ought to have held that the committee was entitled to the inspection of books in view of the fact that Mr. Holdsworth was the niminee of Okeden and other directors of the Bank, against whom he had taken no steps, either civil or criminal, and with a view to ascertain as to what fraudulent preferences had been given by the liquidator out of the assets of the Bank and for the purpose of the framing of a scheme or schemes either for reconstruction or for proper realisation of the Bank's securities held by the Bank for the benefit of the general body of its creditors and shareholders and for ascertaining the defalcations and mismanagement of the directors and employees of the Bank. The learned Judge ought to have held that it was not competent for any of the creditors or any of the committees either to surcharge or falsify accounts without knowing and ascertaining by inspection as to what fraudulent or undue preference had been given. The learned Judge erred in not fixing the salaries or remuneration to be paid to the liquidator and in not giving any directions for the guidance of the Advisory Committee whom the Court had appointed. The learned Judge's judgment and orders are against law, equity and good conscience and several of the learned Judge's findings and surmises are based upon facts and suppositions none of which either exits on the records of the Court or have been proved before the Court.

SWINDLING BY INSURANCE AGENT.

SMART SENTENCE ON OLD OFFENDER.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

The District Magistrate yesterday sentenced Maung Tung, late Chief Agent of the local branch of the Bengal Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., of Calcutta to three years' regorous imprisonment on each of the two carges of criminal breach of trust for Rs. 500 and another sum. The accused by advertising for sub-agents for Burma attracted many Burmans by promises of extravgant salaries on deposit of good securities. He never paid any salaries and misappropriated the deposits. The accused admitted two previous convictions. His Worship saw no reason to pass a lenient sentence, remarking that this was the only one case of many swindles that were being carried on all over Burma in the most systematic and bare-faced manner.

OIL FAMINE IN SIMLA.

VENDORS AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 13.

Simla experienced a kerosine oil famine this week which terminated last evening when the bazaar had again an adequate supply from the oil godowns. The local oil vendors, Messrs. Jivan Lal and others, had in the past rented the Municipal oil godowns on the cart road to store kerosine oil. This practice has been observed for the last 15 or 20 years and no licenses have been taken out by the vendors.

But this year the Municipal Committee declined to make any agreement for the renting of the godowns. In reply to a letter by these vendors the Committee replied, "unless first licenses are obtained from the District Magistrate no agreements can be entered into." The vendors inferred that the Municipal Committee was going to take out licenses as under the law they were the owners of the premises. On Saturday last, however, Mr. Hamilton, Superintendent, Fire Brigade, went round and asked the vendors to be present at their respective godowns as the District Magistrate would inspect the premises.

After inspection the vendors were tried by Mr. J. G. Beazley, Asst. Commissioner, for having possession of petroleum without a license. Each of the vendors was fined Rs. 50 and the stock confiscated. On the 11th the vendors were sent for by the District Magistrate when it was ordered that 500 gallons of each were released and they were asked to take delivery, which they declined on the ground that they had no place to store the oil and also that they had no licenses under the Municipal Act for 500 gallons or less as required by the bye laws. On the 12th the whole stock belonging to the vendors was released by the District Magistrate as there were many complaints and no oil was available in the market. The price of oil in these days had risen from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per tin. The vendors, acting on the advice of their principals, also took out licenses.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

TO BE SPLIT UP IN TWO COMMITTEES.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Public Services Commission, during their second visit to India, will split up into two Committees, at each of the centres at which they take evidence, in order to deal fully with the minor departments. They will, however, sit in full Committee on more important departments, such as the Public Works, Educational, etc.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

PARTY LEADERS ON THE WARPATH.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George will address the Nationalists in Dublin in November. A week afterwards Mr. Bonar Law will address the Unionists in Dublin.

EUROPEAN DROWNED IN RANGOON RIVER.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 13

The dead body of a European, about 35 years old, was picked up in the river off Monkey Point by the Royal Engineers last night. The body was dressed in black trousers, a light coloured waiscoat and shirt and black boots and had a light coloured leather belt round the waist. The body appeared to have been about ten or fifteen days in the water. The police are investigating the matter.

MISSING LAUNCH FOUND.

The steam launch Clyde which left for Murshidabad on the 18th of last month and which was stated to have mysteriously disappeared, has been found to be anchored near the Sunder Banks where she was forced to take shelter owing to stress of circumstance.

The establishment required for the Delhi Province has now been formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

A number of ladies in Karachi have started an Indian Widows' Self-help Association.

It is intended to consolidate the Local Authorities Loan Act and Bills amending it.

DESECRATION OF A MOSLEM BURIAL-GROUND.

ACTION AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Aug. 13.

Mahomedans are greatly offended by what they describe as the desecration of the Nageshah burial ground. It appears that some tombs were destroyed by the municipal sanitary staff in spite of veheiment protests by 200 Mahomedans. A serious riot was threatened but averted by the good offices of Kazi Abdulkayum, municipal councillor. The Collector has been approached, but is on tour in the mofussil.

Cases under Section 297 have been field against the health officer, the overseer, two sanitary inspectors, six sub-inspectors, and two hundred bhangis. The hearing has been fixed for the 23rd instant.

HOWRAH SHOOTING AFFAIR.

PAPERS CALLED FOR BY GOVERNMENT.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

It is reported that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has called for the records of the trial of Mr. McGee, late manager of the Howrah Flour Mills, who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 by the District Magistrate for negligently firing a rifle, thereby causing the death of a railway coolie at the Ramkristopur Ghat siding of the East Indian Railway.

A THIRTY-YEAR OLD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you do me the favour to insert the following in your valuable paper? I visited the spot mentioned in Mr. Pandia's letter in your issue of the 12th instant, and I was very much impressed at the sight which met my view. I am sure there are very few of the sight-seeing public among the Upper classes who know of the existence of this very large and well-preserved tank with a magnificent temple at the south end of it. Mr. Pandia has well described the surroundings as being composed of low and squalid hovels, and it is a wonder that this important locality should have been allowed to remain in this wretched condition for over thirty years and no effort made to remedy the evil.

The new Bhattia Baugh is now being carried out and bids fair to be an ornament to the City, but the Mambadevi improvement if carried out on the lines suggested by Mr. Pandia would be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" and our city would advance one step further in her claim to be called.

BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL.

August 13.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Moro Kashinath (16), a Hindu carpenter.

The evidence showed that the deceased was doing some repairs to a window of a building in the New Docks on Tuesday evening, when he fell on to the road, a height of about fifty feet and fractured his skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he died subsequently.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Another accident occurred at the Piru Mill yesterday morning, when Succaram Gunaji, a labourer, aged about sixty, got entangled between a pully and a belt while attempting to put the belt on. He was severely injured and he was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Dr. Rustamji Cawasji Kharadi, a Parsi residing on the ground floor of a chawl at De'Lisle Road, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments, wearing apparel and cash collectively valued at Rs. 3,465 from his cup-board after his room had been broken open during his temporary absence from his house on Tuesday.

Chunilal Harjiwan, a Marwari, reports the theft of two parcels containing gold and silver chips of the value of Rs. 1,275 from the steps of the Mumbadevi Post Office, while he was engaged in conversation with a petition writer.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the First Aid Classes organised under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association by Mr. D. F. Punthaki and conducted by Dr. S. K. Engineer, on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be held by Dr. M. Dady, L.M. and S., and Dr. D. A. Contractor, L.M. and S., B. Hg., on the premises of the Elphinstone High School on Sunday the 17th August. The examination shall be written, oral and practical. The candidates are required to attend the examintaion Hall at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LOAN TO AN AHMEDABAD MILL.

SPECIE BANK'S CLAIM.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED v. AHMEDABAD MERCHANTS' SPINNING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Justice Davar had passed a decree for Rs. 1,05,426 in favour of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., against the Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Company, Limited. In the event of the decree being not satisfied, the sale of the mortgaged property was ordered. The decree was made absolute. Subsequently the mill went into liquidation and the liquidators applied to the District Judge of Ahmedabad for permission to sell the mill. Mr. Kennedy granted the permission, and in passing the order remarked that he saw no reason why the mill should not be sold free of encumbrance, provided a sufficient reserve price was fixed to cover the claims of all the secured creditors as well as those so claiming to be, and that those funds were invested and not distributed till the settlement of outstanding disputes, and that he could see no harm likely to accrue to the Specie Bank. He did not think that there was the likelihood of a decree for sale being passed by the High Court which should prevent the sale by this Court being effected. That decree would be for payment or sale and if the mill was sold at a proper reserve, no difficulty would be found in complying with the order of the High Court. There was nothing that he knew which prevented the sale of a property about a mortgage on which litigation was proceeding. On the other hand it would clearly be for the benefit of everyone that the mill be sold as soon as possible. The District Judge further said that such of the unsecured creditors who appeared supported the proposal. The liquidator should therefore present proposals for sale on the terms of the letters of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

The Indian Specie Bank appealed to the High Court against the above order of the District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, with Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Fereira and Dewan appeared for the appellants.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Thakore appeared for the respondents.

THE LOAN.

The facts of the case as alleged by the appellants were that in October 1909 the Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Company, Limited, asked from the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, for the loan of a sum of Rupees one lakh, which the Bank agreed to lend on the repayment of the loan being guaranteed by the second respondent Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, who was one of the directors and founders of the Company, and the Company undertook not to encumber the mill premises and the machinery during the subsistence of the loan. Accordingly the Bank on October 26th, 1913, lent the sum demanded and the second defendant and the Company passed to the Bank several promissory notes for the amount payable on demand in Bombay with interest at 6½ per cent per annum. The Company also undertook and guaranteed not to encumber the land, building, machinery, etc., during the period the loan was current. In respect of that loan the Company drew a cheque for that sum upon the Bank in favour of one Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai and requested the Bank to credit the amount of the cheque to the current account of Vaikunthrai with the Bank. The cheque for that sum was accordingly credited by the Bank to the account of Vaikunthrai and against the amount credited cheques amounting to over a lakh of rupees were drawn, which were paid by the Bank between October 30 and November 1st of 1909, and debited to the current account. The first quarterly instalment of interest became due in January 28, 1910, and was paid by the Company.

DEPOSITION OF TITLE DEEDS.

The Bank therefore demanded payment of the promissory note, whereupon an agreement was arrived at between the Company and Ambalal Desai on the one hand and the Bank on the other that the property of the Company at Ahmedabad consisting of the lands, mill buildings, machinery, etc., should be equitably mortgaged to the Bank as security for the loan of one lakh of rupees, and pursuiant to the arrangement the Company deposited in Bombay with the Bank the title deeds of the Company's property by way of equitable security on the 25th day of April 1910, and a memo of equitable mortgage in respect of such security was excuted by the Company and Ambalal Sakerlal Desai in Bombay on the 27th April 1910. Since the execution of the said memo of equitable mortgage the Company had not paid any interest on the loan. The Bank called upon the Company and Ambalal Sakerlal Desai to pay to the Bank the amount due but they failed to do so and the Bank filed the suit. On or about the 9th June 1910, the Company had further mortgaged the properties of the Company to the Bank of India Limited, the Bank of Baroda, and the Gujerat Bank, Limited. The appellants contended that the judgment of the Lower Court did not give any valid ground for refusing leave to the Bank. It was further contended that the Bank was in the position of a secured creditor and as such was independent of the winding-up proceedings and was entitled to realise its security and its right should not be interfered with by the Lower Court.

By consent the liquidator admitted the claim of the Bank for principal and interest and costs as awarded in the High Court suit No. 1076 of 1910, with costs of these proceedings and of the Lower Court. The Bank shall have first charge on the sale proceeds of the mill property. The liquidators have the liberty to sell the property by public auction or private sale and to pay out of the sale proceeds in the first instance to the Bank free from all encumbrances, the amount due to them for principal and interest and costs upto the date of rayment. On such payment the Bank to allow a rebate of Rs. 5,000.

FABRICATION OF A PANCHNAMA.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

CROWN v. VENKATRAMAN ALIAS CHERDAPPA.

The accused, Venkatraman aged 19 of Shirali village was charged under Section 409, I. P. Code, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 450, the difference in value between a currency note which he actually produced on July 4th, 1912, before the Mahalkari of Bhatkal and the currency note which he in his capacity of acting patel attached on July, 2nd, from the custody of one Venkat Kanna in the hamlet of Mathadabittal. He was also charged under Sections 193 and 204 I. P. C., with the fabrication of a Panchnama for the purpose of supporting the production of the currency note of Rs. 50; and with the suppression of the original panachnama relating to the note of Rs. 500, and of the written statement of Venkat Kanna with the intention of presenting their production as evidence. The Sessions Judge of Kanara found the accused guilty and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

STORY OF A RS. 500 CURRENCY NOTE.

The case for the prosecution was that one Vankat Kanna a moger (fisherman) was in the service of Puttappa, a wealthy sawcar of Sagor. He returned home some time in June, and brought with him a piece of paper, which he said he found in a gutter near Puttapa's house, and which on subsequent inquiry was shown to be identical with Ex. 25, a Madras Currency Note for Rs. 500. Venkat Kanna being quite ignorant of the value of the "piece of paper" showed it to his cousin Sanka, a youth of his own age who lived next door. Sanka said it was a note and suggested it should remain with him for safe oustody. To this Venkat Kanna agreed. Sanka thereupon took the note to a toddy shop-keeper, Hanmant Bhair Naik in order to ascertain its value. Sanka had also recently returned from service in Sagar, and, in order to divert Hanmant's possible suspicions, he told him that the note had been sent to him by his master Venktachalap by the hands of Venkat Kana for delivery to one Pandrang Pai, a sawcar of Honawar. Sanka asked Hanmant to write a letter on his behalf addressed to Venktachalap acknowledging receipt of the note and stating that it would be handed over to Pandrang and a receipt sent by registered post. Hanmant wrote the letter accordingly, and Sanka having ascertained the value of the note, went away taking the letter and the note with him. He subsequently at tempted but without success, to change the note at the shop of Laxman, a grocer of Shirali. Meantime Venkat Kanna had heard of the visit to Hanmant and learned from him the true value of the note. He therefore demanded it back from Sanka who offered his a Rs. 10 note, saying that this was the paper he had received. Venkat Kanna refused to accept it, and they finally agreed that the matter should be referred to a panchait.

A "PANCH."

A "panch" was accordingly assembled on June 29th at the house of one Dugapa, a toddy contractor of Shirali. The "panch" consisted of Hanmant, Durgapa and two mogers Venkat Naga and Basvant Durga. Sanka was called, and produced the note of Rs. 500. The note was returned to Venkat Kanna and it was decided that he should take it back to Sagar in company with Venkat Naga and Sanka, and ascertain whether it was the property of the sowcar. Hammant made a memorandum on a piece of paper of the number, value, date, and circle of the note, and also noted the delivery of the note by Sanka to Venkat Kanna and the undertaking of the three mogers to take it back to Sagor and added that written evidence of the payment to the sowcar should be shown to the four members of the "panch." The mogers did not at once proceed to Sagar and meantime the story of the presence in the village in a fisherman's house of a note of Rs. 500 had not unnaturally got abroad. Among the persons, who heard the story were three Goud Sarasvat Brahmins of Shirale. These three friends, no doubt with a keen eye to possible gain set out to find the fisherman's house. Venkat Kanna admitted the possession of the note, but refused to show it.

ACCUSED SIGNS "PANCHNAMA."

Thereupon, the accused, the acting patel of Shirali was called. He ordered Venkat Kanna to produce the note, and on his refusal, said that he would make panchnama and would search the house. Venkat Kanna objected that the accused was not the patel of the village. The accused replied that he had authority to search anywhere for unclaimed property. The note was then produced. The panchnama was thereupon complete and signed by accused and the three Brahmins. The note remained with the patel. The object of the three Brahmins was to cash the note and share the proceeds. But they were disappointed in that. The accused drew a fresh panchnama and stated that the note which was found was the note of Rs. 50. All the facts came to the notice of the Mahalkari who started the prosecution.

Their Lordships after hearing the argument of ounsel dismissed the appeal. But taking into consideration the age of the accused reduced the sentence to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

OFFENCE UNDER POST OFFICE ACT.

SORTER CHARGED WITH STEALING SOCKS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. DOSABHOY HIRAJI.

The accused, who was doing duty as a Railway sorter, was charged under Section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act VI of 1898 with two offences of theft as an officer of the Post Office in respect of postal articles, to wit with stealing on the 4th May one piece of silk and a pair of socks, and on the 7th May two pairs of socks. He was tried by the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad, and the Sessions Judge differing from the Assessors found the petitioner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., on the 3rd May sent goods to the address of Mrs. Sedgwick who was then camped at Prantij. The appearance of the parcel when it was delivered to Mrs. Sedgwick was "untidy" and a piece of silk and a pair of socks were missing. Mr. Sedgwick sent a letter to the Post Master, who replied that he could do nothing as the parcel was delivered "in good condition," and delivery had been taken. On the 6th May, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., sent to Mr. Sedgwick's address a parcel containing goods described in Ex. 6. As this parcel was also "untidy" and did not bear the usual lead seal of the firm, Mr. Sedgwick opened it in the presence of the Postal peon and finding two pairs of socks missing, sent for the sub-Inspector and made a written complaint to him and handed over the parcel. The missing articles were recovered by the Sub-Inspector and shown to Mr. Sedgwick on the morning after the complaint was made. They were taken from the accused who had produced them before a 'panch.'

SESSIONS JUDGE DISAGREES WITH ASSESSORS.

The theory of the defence was that the theft was probably committed by the postal peon or by Mr. Sedgwick's servants or peons.

Mr. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, disagreeing with the Assessors found the accused guilty. He said "The Assessors have been pursuaded by the eloquence of the accused's pleader to regard the Sub-Inspector's evidence with what appears to me to be undue suspicion and in spite of the accused's admission that he produced the missing articles before a 'panch' they find that there is room for doubt as to whether that production of the stolen property was genuine."

Mr. Wadia of Ahmedabad, appeared for the accused. He said that the accused, was not guilty of the offences charged. The Lower Court had not given due weight to the fact that the piece of silk and the pair of socks were not produced before the "panch" in their presence. The Sessions Judge erred in not agreeing with the Assessors in the view they took as to the suspicious nature of the sub-Inspector's evidence. The Lower Court ought to have given weight to the evidence given by the Post Master that he examined the parcels and found them to be in good order. Then Mr. Wadia brought prominently to the notice of the Court that there was no other evidence except the evidence of the Sub-Inspector to convict the accused.

Mr. Wadia with Mr. G. Rele appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The case was not over, when the Court rose for the day.

ASSAULT BY HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION UPHELD.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

IMPERATOR v. USUFSHAH MUNSHI.

This was an application by Usufshah Munshi, proprietor of the Shah Jehan Palace Hotel, for revision of the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted him of having assaulted one Abdulla Mahomed, a carpenter, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 10 was ordered to be paid to the complainant Abdulla as compensation.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Campbell submitted that the case against his client was a false one, got up by the complainant Abdulla at the instigation of one Gangra Noor Mahomed, who bore a grudge against the petitioner. The petitioner belonged to a highly respectable family, and the story alleged against him by the complainant was an improbable one. Mr. Campbell further said the Magistrate had relied on the evidence of one Fernandez, a tailor, who had deposed that the complainant had told him that he went to the hotel to earn four annas and got four blows instead. Respectable persons like Dr. MacQueen, Mr. Sharani, a barrister, Mr. Gulistan and Mr. Gajan Narayen, had been cited for the defence. Mr. Campbell further submitted that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's appreciation of the evidence recorded in the case was entirely faulty, as the testimony of the above-mentioned highly respectable and independent witnesses had been misappreciated and misinterpreted. The sentence, though a simple one pecuniarily, had greatly damaged the reputation of the petitioner and would seriously hamper him in his business.

Their Lordship saw no grounds to interfere in the revision, and the petition was therefore rejected.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR THURSDAY, 14th August, 1913.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1-13-903-12—Bick M. R. and Co. B. I. Zang v. Heptullabhai Ismailji Suragmal and Co.

3-13-319-12—In Person (a pauper) Ragaram Atmaram Joshi v. Pema Dolia and ors. Mota J. and M. Eng. G. W. and Co.

3-13-458-05—Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper) Madh K. and Hamir Ichentmrh per) Nighbai widow v. Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhunjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Geotam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-698-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Gooculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comrs. Report.

477-12—A. H. D. and Co., Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Petiti v. Mulji Pradhan and anr. Chitnis M and K

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivparayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhavji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Vali Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabjee D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., For further hearing

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co a firm Gulam Hoosein Abdually and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matu J and M Gulam Hoosein Randially Somji v Mohomed Salleti Cassim and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 58.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

185-07—Daph. F. and D. K. Venkata Rao and ors. v. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co., Ld. and ors. Unwalla P. and P. Part Heard.

979-12—Forbes and Co., Bai Panbai v Gopinath Jeewan Kene D. J. Mantri Part Heard. 5-8-13.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jaffer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comrs. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Vuru Hoosein Valband and anr. v Mariambai widow and anr. Jam and D.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Dustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nave v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

738-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1015-12—Madh K. and C. Mulla Madhowji and anr. v. A. M. Mehta: Patell and Ez.

1175-10—Shaen M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy Surajmal and Co.

93-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Dowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhainath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—In Persan Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Lherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salei Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Long Causes.

675-11—Manecklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara v. Sadanand Juggonnathsey Mirza M. and M. Heard.

676-11—Manecklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara and anr. v Sadanand Juggonath and anr. Sham M. and H. Part Heard 23-8-12.

974-11—Manckerhand and K. Moruti Poondlik Malooji v Narayen Moraba Mantri.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

92-11—Jehangir and S. Cassumji Salebhai and anr. Esoofalli Salebhai Jehangir M. and S.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

1143-09—Shroff D. and D. Purshotam Gopaldas Soanderdas Gopaldas and anr. Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

967-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani widow and ors Tejabji D. ji and Co.

1260-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Kashavlal Laloobhai Shaik Oosman Abdul-Karim Muljee K. and Th.

1331-12—Mehta and D. (For a pauper.) Ratilal Maganlal Chotalal Tribhwandas Bick. M. R. and Co.

24-13—Mirza M and M Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin an anr. Abdulkadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhican Captain and V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W and Co. Jamnabai widow Mohanji Jootha and ors. Balkrisna and M.

768-12—Bick M. R. and Co., Percey Claude Sawyer v The Commercial Agency a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1258-12—Little and Co. John Sandars Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhaishanker K. and G.

1240-12 Mulji K. and Th. Goolbai widow and anr. v Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla and anr. Shamrao M. and H.

398-11—Jehangir. M. and S. Ramdas Goolraj and ors. v. Soonderji Arzoon a firm Madhavjee K. and C.

1336-12—Edgelow G. W and Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v Bachoo Hurikisondas and ors. Muljee K. and Th. Shamrao M. and H.

1274-12 Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Shivram Hari Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. and Co.

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Kashir and Co. v Abdul Razak Seelman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G. and Co. Widarmull Bhuranull v Oojagorlal.

195-11—Jehangir G. and B. Kavaiyalal Jaynarayen and ors. v. Doorgaprassad Ramgoolam and ors. Payne and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Ahmed Haji Umar with forgery, and giving false information to a public servant at the recent Municipal bye-election held in the Fort Ward on the 5th June, last and Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J.P., with abetment of these offences.

Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader, appeared for the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barristers-at-Law, who were instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleaders.

Mr. Hormuzd Shenar, merchant, examined by Mr. Davar, said he did not know Dr. Sukhia. One day Dr. Sukhia pulled up a motor car in front of the second acousel's shop, which was next to the witness' shop. Witness saw Mr. Byramji in the car and witness got down from his shop and saw a Parsi coming out of the second accused's shop. This Parsi gave him an envelope and asked him to hand it to the second accused, adding that witness should ask the second accused to go and see Dr. Sukhia. The Parsi referred to was Dr. Sukhia. There was no third Parsi in the motor car. Witness declined to take the envelope but Dr. Sukhia pressed him to do the favour of handing the envelope to the second accused. Witness took the envelope and handed it to the accused's servant in the presence of Dr. Sukhia. The envelope was open.

Cross-examined, witness said he was on very good terms with the second accused.

Would you stand by him if he came into trouble?—No.

Tar Mahomed, a servant of the second accused, then gave evidence corroborating the last witness and said Dr. Sukhia had written the message to his master in the latter's shop on the latter's memo paper. If Dr. Sukhia said otherwise, he (Dr. Sukhia) was not telling the truth.

This closed the case for the defence

Mr. Payne then addressed the Court very briefly. He said His Worship would appreciate the fact that the accused was a tool in the hands of others and even if he was found guilty of a technical offence, no object would be served in punishing him. Ever since leaving the school, the boy had borne a very good character and was of steady habits. This conviction would mean a stigma and it was not in the interest of the State to increase the number of criminals and if the boy was guilty at the most of a mistake, it was in no one's interest that he should be punished. He, therefore, asked the Court to deal with the accused under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and thus follow the judgment of the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

Addressing on the question of law, Mr. Payne said that there was no dishonest intention to deceive or cause any wrongful loss or wrongful gain to anyone, as the boy was carrying out, what he thought the lawful orders of his master and the evidence showed that every one in the accused's master's shop used to sign the name of Cassum Haji Moti for the past several years.

In connection with the second charge, Mr. Payne said that the polling officer had no right to put the questions at the stage at which the questions were put and his client was not legally bound to answer them.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned.

GOANESE CLERK CONVICTED.

George Michael, formerly head clerk and salesman in the Bombay Tract and Book Society was convicted and sentenced yesterday, to fifteen days rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on one of the series of charges of criminal breach of trust brought against him by the Rev Mr. James Smith the Manager of the Society. The facts of the case have been reported on previous occasions. The present case was on a charge of having misappropriated postage stamps of the value of Rs. 9-2-6 belonging to the Society between August and December, 1911, while the accused was doing the work of despatching clerk also. The accused said he was not guitly of the offence but the magistrate convicted him. Inspector Spiers prosecuted and Mr. F. Godinho, pleader, defended.

WORKING OF PRESS ACT.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S APPLICATION.

The following is the full report of the application made to the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court by Mr. Norton on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali, Editor and Proprietor of the "Comrade" under Section 17 of the Press Act, for the constitution of a Special Bench to hear an application in the matter of the forfeiture of a pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us" published by Le Comite De Publication D.A.C.B., 15 Rue Djagal Ogiou, Constantinople, copies of which were received amongst others by Mr. Mahomed Ali several months ago and four copies of which were surrendered in Delhi by him in pursuance of a warrant issued by the District Magistrate on the authority of the Government of India Notification published in a "Gazette of India Extraordinary" in July; and one copy of which was surrendered in Calcutta under protest to Sir Frederick Halliday by Messrs. B. N. Basu and Co., recently on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali, and seized by that officer under a Notification of the Government of Bengal published in the "Calcutta Gazette" Extraordinary dated the 22nd July last.

The Chief Justice: What is the suggestion that you make to us?

Mr. Norton: Speaking personally I fail to understand how the Government of India could make out that the pamphlet in question is a seditious one. I have been at some pains to go through it carefully and I cannot understand how it could create any class or racial hatred in any section of His Majesty's subjects in India.

The Chief Justice: What is actually being done in this case?

Mr. Norton: A notification was issued in Delhi by the Supreme Government in consequence of which Mr. Mahomed Ali surrendered copies of this pamphlet. The Government of Bengal followed suit and issued a notification in Calcutta. On Tuesday afternoon the last remaining copy was handed over to the Commissioner of Police under protest. Mr. Mahomed Ali is thus placed in a peculiar position of having no copies with him to exhibit in this Court but he has with him some reprints of it published in his paper the "Comrade," which the District Magistrate at Delhi would not escheat.

The Chief Justice: I suppose the publication of reprints was at Delhi?

Mr. Norton: Yes.

ABSENCE OF ORIGINAL PAMPHLET.

Continuing Mr. Norton said that he would invite his Lordship's attention to Section 18 of the Press Act which stated that the application should be heard by a Special Bench composed of not less than three Judges. Mr. Norton regretted the fact that his client had not with him the original pamphlet.

The Chief Justice: Then you had better exhibit the reprints. We cannot now issue any rule. There must be three Judges for it. I am not sure as to who should serve the notice.

Mr. Norton: There is no provision either in the Act or in the rules framed under the Act as to the service of notice I should therefore think your Lordship will constitute the Bench and will also cause a notice to be served on the Government, for there is no machinery for me to do it.

The Chief Justice: Yes, that is so.

Mr. Norton: My only difficulty is that I am not in possession of the original pamphlet. Your Lordship will direct the Government to have it printed.

The Chief Justice: It seems to me that it is enough for you to produce secondary evidence. If you have not got the copies in your possession, it is not your fault.

Mr. Norton: I should like to invite your Lordship's attention to the opening few lines of this pamphlet. I should certainly say that it is an appeal made to the British people at Home and not to any section of the people who are His Majesty's subjects in India.

The Chief Justice: The order of which you complain you say was made only yesterday?

Mr. Norton: No. It was on the 22nd July last. My client has got two months' time before him.

The Chief Justice: Then you had better file your secondary evidence, explaining the circumstances under which you do it. I shall let you know later on as to what will be your proper course.

REFLECTION ON CHARACTER.

Mr. Norton: Very well. The Long Vacation is fast approaching and I trust that this application will be heard before that.

The Chief Justice: I am not sure whether we shall be able to hear it before that. At any rate you had better make a formal application. Is it a matter of temporary urgency?

Mr. Norton: My client says that so long as this order remains in force it reflects upon his character as a loyal citizen, in that he had been guilty of exciting racial hatred.

The Chief Justice: Is the press suppressed?

Mr. Norton: No, it is still working.

The Chief Justice: You had better make a formal application to me explaining the circumstances under which you do it and then I shall consider the question of constituting a Special Bench to hear it.

Mr. Norton: As your Lordship please.—The "Indian Daily News."

SOCIAL STUDY SOCIETY.

USURY AND ITS RELATION TO ANGLO-INDIAN POVERTY.

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Social Study Society, Dr. Neville Chambers, read a paper on "Usury and its relation to Anglo-Indian poverty." Mr. Mohini Mohan Chatterjee, presided and there was a fair attendance.

In the course of his paper Dr. Chambers said that usury was one of the leading evils from which all communities suffered; that as he was familiar with the problem as it concerned the Anglo-Indian community, he would deal with the subject from that standpoint of view, says the "Journal." He did not question the principle of borrowing and lending; but borrowing and lending when there was no honesty in it, was a positive evil, the usurer was the last resort of the man who was badly in need of money and had no option in the matter. The more urgent the demand, the more stringent were the terms of the usurer. The usurer knew the human nature very well and according to the urgency of the case, he dictated his terms. In this way did usury become a crime. In fact, usury was a peculiar problem of psychology and whether it was a crime or a mania, presented itself as a perplexing problem. The lecturer here drew a line of distinction between the usurer and money-lender and observed that the latter was more sinned than sinning.

The lecturer then went on to deal with specific cases of borrowing amongst the Anglo-Indian employees under the Government and the Railways and the lenders were generally the Bengalis and Marwaris. The borrowers were ruined by these human tigers who imposed interest at exorbitant rates, knowing full well that the poor borrowers would not be able to repay. These usurers generally entered into partnership and carried on the nefarious trade of ruining these low paid employees. They at first did not demand the interest even when it was offered; and when it accumulated to large sums, they demanded the interest as well as the capital with the result that law cases followed which meant downright ruin to these miserable people. Ex parte decrees were generally given and helpless misery was the result. The lecturer suggested that it behoved the Government to take steps to save a society whose ruin would mean expense to the State. These Anglo-Indians might be foolish and indiscreet but they could work and it would be humane on behalf of the Government of India to enact a law, if they wanted to serve humanity and choke this evil of usury which was eating into the vitals of the Indian communities, especially the Anglo-Indian community. The lecturer further suggested that a pamphlet should be written on the subject and circulated broadcast. In this connection Dr. Chambers referred to some legislation under the East India Company which restricted the rate of interest to 12 per cent. He said that the present law was inefficient and an enactment like that would be a step in the right direction.

A discussion followed and several suggestions were put forward for the purpose of relieving distress and preventing the same among the Anglo-Indian Community, who were the chief sufferers in this country.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

PREMIER ON POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of his speech at Birmingham on July 21, after stating that the exports of British produce and manufactures in 1813 was 43 millions, while last year it was 748 millions, said he did not want to do what used to be done in Egypt in the old days—bring a skeleton round the table to damp the spirits of the guests—(laughter)—yet there were two facts in relation to the unparalleled era of industrial development which ought to cause them to pause. One was the condition of agriculture, which still employed the vast bulk of the population, but one of the disquieting features of which had been the decline in the attractiveness of agriculture for the industrial population. (Hear, hear). He did not believe that farming was ever carried on on a better or more scientific system than it was to-day. The end to be aimed at in any remedy was to attract more of the rural population to the land. (Hear, hear.) The progress of migration and emigration, which had done so much to denude the land, ought to be arrested. (Hear, hear.) It was the business of the nation to devise some means of developing both in quality and in kind the whole of our industrial production. (Hear, hear.)

These were the touchstones without which no land reform schemes could be decided. The other disquieting feature in the industrial situation related to the great industries that were carried on in towns, cities, and districts. Development there, of course, had been stupendous and unparalleled, but, were they making the most of their resources in men and in material and in machinery? Was there not still over the whole of the productive industries a certain slowness in the acceptance of civilisation, of new methods of production, new processes of industry, and, above all, advanced methods for what he might call the marketing of goods both at home and abroad? Industrial education, after all the time and all the money they had spent upon it, was still in the forefront in point of urgency and national importance. (Loud cheers.)

TREASURES OF A LOST FLEET.

BRITISH DIVERS TO TRY THEIR LUCK.

Stories of sunken Spanish galleons have brought into being a number of salvage syndicates, which periodically revive their shareholders by showing them a few dou-bloons, veritably recovered from the sea bottom and mounted on velvet for the purpose of exhibition at annual meetings.

Nothing much else has been floated though, for there is no "safe deposit" like thirty fathoms of tide, writes the "Daily News." It is remarkable that ships—lots of them—which really did sink 85 years ago in Navarino Bay have not attracted the eager attention of salvage men. At the present time there are estimating eyes on that sunken fleet of Turkish and Egyptian ships, and this year an attempt is to be made by an English company to recover what is possible. To this end the Greek Government has given its permission.

TIME LIMIT OF SEVEN YEARS.

A "Daily News" interviewer was much surprised to find the promoters of this enterprise begin a statement of their case by shyly deprecating the word "treasure." "We are afraid the result of previous treasure hunts has been chiefly some highly interesting reports for the Press. No; we are not treasure-hunting. We are going to try and recover material well-known to be at a sea depth which is workable with the diving appliances we are going to use. There have been several tentative attempts at the vessels in Navarino Bay before, but they never came to anything—they were, in fact, stopped by the Greek Government in their preliminary stages for various reasons. That Government is satisfied with the names, particularly of the salvage engineers in our affair, and we have a free field till 1920."

The Moslem fleets, which were destroyed by the Allied fleets under Admiral Codrington on Oct. 20, 1827, lie on a rocky bottom, at depths varying from ten to thirty fathoms, in a small landlocked bay which is tideless. Under some conditions the vessels at the greater depths are visible from a boat, and the Admiralty chart still marks the spot where the Turkish transports went down, in about ten fathoms, with the words "Sunken vessels." The vessels were of oak, copper sheathed, and fastened with huge quantities of bronze, brass, and lead.

It is necessary for a man who has been working in thirty fathoms to come gradually to the surface—so gradually as to occupy four hours in doing so, or he will certainly die. His body at that depth, in one hour, is saturated with nitrogen. As the chief vessels of the sunken fleets lie at depths of between twenty and thirty fathoms, the task is seen to be an impossible one with the usual apparatus.

NEW APPARATUS.

But for the purposes of this salvage Mr. William G. Fitzegerald, A.M.I. N.A., a salvage expert, has designed apparatus which provides the divers with the same protection afforded men working under compressed air in tunnelling operations. The work will be done from pontoons, and the men will be lowered to the bottom in a "bell" weighing at the surface, 35 tons (but only one ton at thirty fathoms). This apparatus cylinder shaped and divided into detachable upper and lower sections, contains an atmosphere chamber which the pontoon supplies with air.

The diver goes from that into an air lock, in which he is gradually accustomed to greater pressure, and from that into another air lock, allowing descent into the lower chamber and to the sea-floor. After work at a great depth, instead of going to the surface, the men will have the pressure taken off in the upper air lock—which, its inventor says, could be detached, if medical assistance were required, and sent to the surface, allowing a doctor to enter the atmospheric chamber.

"I have myself worked in 200 feet for 24 hours in Newport Harbour America, so for all practical purposes, this action of this apparatus is known," declared Mr. Fitzgerald. "We shall begin work in September this year."

TRAMPED ACROSS CEYLON.

SUSPECTED NAVAL DESERTERS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

On Thursday evening, two Europeans, who, it is alleged, are suspected to be naval deserters, were arrested at Kidderpore Docks by Sub-Inspector Jackson, of the Dock police, says the "Journal"

They at first gave their names as Ryan and Bentlett, and stated that they were living at the Salvation Army House in Sudder Street, a statement which was proved to be false. As the result of a search, a quantity of naval accoutrements, a photograph of one of the men in full naval uniform and a diary kept up-to-date were found in their possession, lending colour to the fact that they are naval deserters.

It appears that some interesting revelations about the men are made by the diary found in their possession. According to the entries in the diary they were originally in Bombay whence they proceeded to Colombo and then they tramped across Ceylon to Jaffna proceeding to Madura and on to Calcuttta. It is suspected by the police that they were connected with a man-of-war which has been lately in the Bombay Harbour. Two handkerchiefs have been found in their possession, bearing the names, H. Jackson and C. Enord, and these are suspected to be their proper names. The Bombay police have been telegraphed to throw light on the matter.

FANCY BAZAAR AT POONA.

OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt and Captain Vaughan, A.D.C., was at the Fancy Bazaar held on Tuesday evening at the Central Gymnasium, Wanowrie, in aid of the Panch Howds Mission, and formally opened it in the presence of about three hundred people, says the "Deccan Herald." A great many other ladies of distinction patronized the Bazaar, and were astonished to find it organized on so gigantic and magnificent a scale. It must at once be stated that Miss Wood was exclusively responsible for its organization and the most astounding feature of her benevolent work, was the extraordinary amount of help she managed to secure from prominent ladies, the majority of whom kept stalls, and did a "roaring business." Miss Wood will assuredly receive a special Benediction from the Panch Howds Mission, for she not merely organized one of the most successful Bazaars hitherto held in Poona, but raised a crop of rupees through that agency sufficient to make the Panch Howds Mission rich for another year at least. The Bazaar resembled an ancient Roman Forum whereas buyers and sellers were buzzing like hive, and where the sweet smiles and persuasive eloquence of the stall-holders were calculated to tear the heart and cash out of a miser. Lady Willingdon went round from stall to stall and made purchases at each, and her Excellency's charming example was quickly followed by a small multitude of eager buyers who appeared to regard the slippery rupee as having been specially minted for extravagance. But extravagance was out of the question where you had ten times your money's worth when picking either a trinket, a rose-bud or a flash bib, or even something more expensive and worthy of preservation for a life-time. The sweet-faced stall-holders never attempted to fleece. If the truth were known, the tea-shop chayyas won patronage by grace and beauty, and while having tea, there was no option but to feast on their faces! The tea-shop dispensed enough tea to float a battleship. No wonder. It was Mr. J. B. Smith and Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon's property. They employed a host of fairy waitresses who flitted about and turned the most hardened Bohemian into an honourable tea-drinker. We should have said, at the outset that the Gymnasium had lost its birth-right. It was transformed into fairy land with its decorations, and into the World's Emporium with its merchandise. Every stall was inspected, admired and speedily diminished. There was no alternative. Mrs. Cross's old brassware was in itself a bazaar, but then the great display of miscellanies adapted to every purse and, home, was bewildering in attraction and variety. In addition to the attraction of the Bazaar, we found a countless number of side-shows which gave pleasure to both young and old. There were motor rides for girls with hats and girls without hats, camel rides for those who preferred to eschew drugs for spinal disorders. Shooting galleries which might have induced Bisley to blush with envy, Mr. T. B. Stewart's excellent Cinematograph entertainment, a Henny Penny calculated to stagger humanity in its originality, a Bran pie, Aunt Sally, and the rest of it. And while the fur of the fair was in progress, the Band of the Dorsetshire regiment played. The Bazaar wound up at night with a public dinner, sumptuously provided by Messrs. Merwanjee and Co., of East Street. Over a hundred and fifty were seated at beautifully decorated tables and the fare was wonderfully appetising.

NEW POET-LAUREATE.

The appointment of Dr. Bridges to the laureateship is generally recognised as showing an appreciation of fine literature, says "Truth." I am told by competent judges that he has written better Elizabethan verse than the Elizabethans, but I do not know whether this qualification will be of much use to him in his new office. If we must have a Laureate—why we should, I have not the slightest idea—Mr. Kipling seemed pre-eminently the man for the job. Mr. Kipling "taking out his gurl Britannier" as he appears in Max Beerbohm's caricature would have made an ideal Laureate.

It may possibly have been regarded as a point in Dr. Bridges' favour that he has written—or at any rate published—very little poetry! The greatest difficulty that poets have to contend with seems to be that of stopping when once they have begun. My private opinion is that poetry is a form of mental disease. In my time I have had to try my hand at a great many things, and at writing verse among the rest. It is extremely difficult to begin, but if you persevere it becomes easier and easier, until you reach the point where, as I said just now, the difficulty is to stop. Your brain begins to work automatically, cutting your thoughts to the right shape and length, and turning them out like strings of sausages. If you retain sufficient control of your machinery to stop it after a time and go to bed, you fall asleep and dream more of these sausages.

An evening paper complains that in appointing Dr. Bridges to the office of Poet Laureate "the Premier has ignored the wishes of the country," etc. The Poet Laureate is not and never has been appointed by the Premier of the day. The office is in the personal gift of the King, who, presumably, requested the Prime Minister to send him a list of eligible names from which he could make a selection. This was the course adopted by Queen Victoria when Mr. Austin was appointed, but her Majesty did not herself choose a name. She sent Lord Salisbury's list to Sir Theodore Martin, and requested him to advise her as to her choice. It was Sir Theodore who really appointed the late Poet Laureate.

THE GOVERNOR AT NASIK.

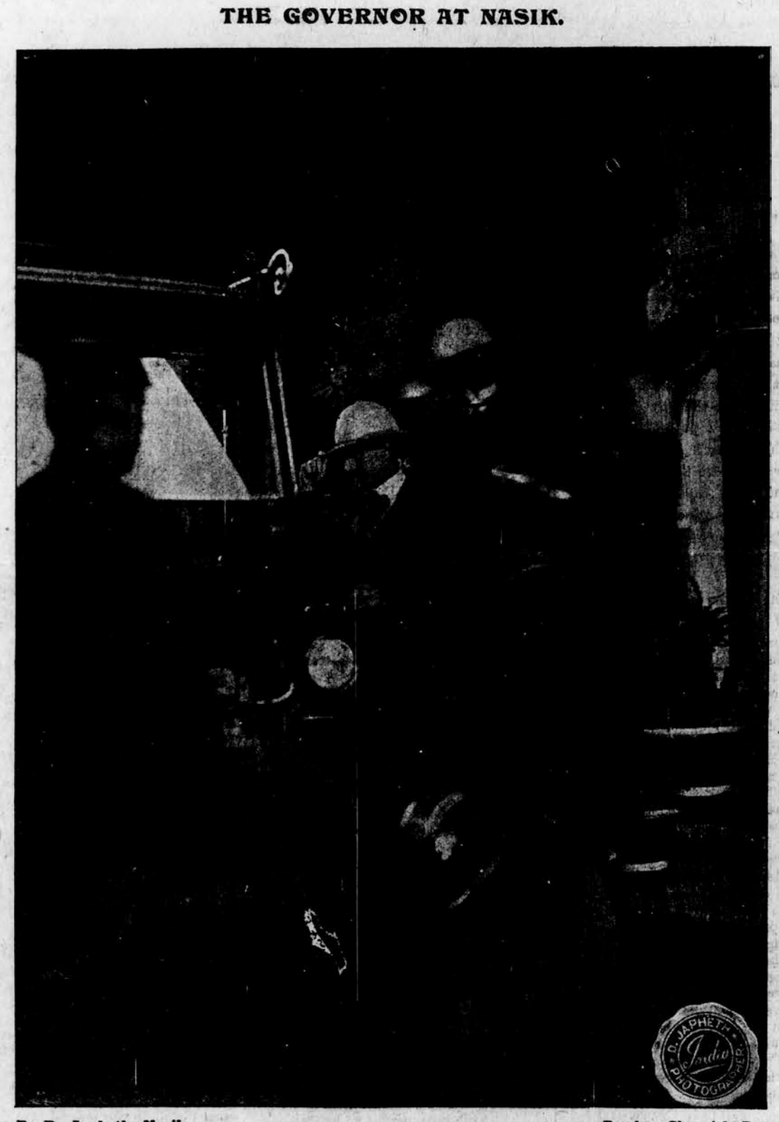

Photo By D. Japheth, Nasik. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

H. E. coming out of the Revenue Office.

THE DETERIORATING GEISHA.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

A fresh attack has been made upon the Geisha as a national institution in Japan. This time the assailant is a well-known professor of Waseda University, who, in the "Shin Nihon ("New Japan") Reviewer, supports his charges with some remarkable facts and figures. The burden of complaint, is, in the first place, that the number of geisha has increased very largely of late years; and, in the second, that the members of the profession, as a whole, have deteriorated to a level but little above that of their unfortunate sisters of the Yoshiwara.

Professor Hiranuma begins by recalling the fact that the geisha came into requisition in the days of Old Japan, under a licensed system, "to entertan and assist at dinner-parties and public functoins by singing and dancing." In by-gone days the reputation of a geisha depended entirely upon her art, her wit, while her lapses from the path of virtue were few and far between. Even the Yoshiwara, in those happier days, became a centre of social life by reason of the graces and accomplishments of the first-class courtesans." But just as the Yoshwara has lost the patronage of the upper classes, being no longer frequented by respectable people, so the geisha, by not confining herself to the business for which she was intended, has fallen from her high estate.

It appears that the inmates of the Tokyo Yoshiwara number about 5,000, distributed over some 400 houses. These figures represent an increase of rather less than ten per cent. as compared with those of a decade ago. On the other hand, the number of geisha has risen during the same period from 2,000 to 4,000, while geisha establishments have more than doubled their number. In view of the very great increase in the population of Tokyo during the period in question, the increase in the Yoshiwara does not call for comment; but the marked increase in the number of geisha seems, in the circumstances, to wear the worst construction.

Another significant fact is adduced by Professor Hiranuma. While, in the old days, inmates of the Yoshiwara were at the bottom of many crimes of embezzlement and speculation, the geisha is now indirectly responsible for a large and growing proportion of these same offences. There can be no doubt, moreover, that many of the present day are forced into bondage for pecuniary ends by those in authority over them. Thus, against their wills, they become, not the light-hearted, sharp-witted entertainers they were meant to be, but a courtesan *sub rosa*.

Captain R. F. C. Talbot, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 24th July.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

WHAT HIS HOROSCOPE SHOWS.

Mr. Lloyd George's latest commentator is the editor of the "Occult Review" who has cast the horoscope of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and gives the results in this month's number.

Most of the language is unintelligible to the uninitiated but we gather that the two planets rising at the Chancellor's birth and whose influence is dominant in his horoscope are Venus and Mercury. Venus, in fact, is exactly on the eastern horizon and in trine aspect with the planet Saturn, and it is to this eminently favourable position, as well as to the culmination at his birth of the moon's north node, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer owes, in the main, the good fortune which has followed him through life. The sign rising is Aquarius, a sign that denotes a Bohemian, independent and withal a somewhat superstitious temperament.

Aquarius, by the way is a sign of the Airy Triplicity.

The natives of this sign are frequently rather smart and stylish, and have an eye to creating a favourable impression among their neighbours. Though tenacious in the pursuit of their aims, they are not always successful in inspiring confidence and they are frequently lacking in the power of concentration.

LET LONDON BEWARE.

Turning to another side of the horoscope, the writer speaks of Uranus, etc., conjoined with the "Dragon's Tail" and says:—

The planet Uranus has comparatively recently entered the Chancellor's ruling sign, and within the last month or two has been stationary close to his ascendant. This position is fraught with trouble to Mr. George during the ensuing two years, though there are periods during the year 1914 when the presence of the planet Jupiter may be relied on to counteract this evil influence.

Note should all be made of the fact that the conjunction of Mars and Saturn which occurs the coming August falls on the place of Uranus at his birth. Curiously enough, this evil planet in the Chancellor's horoscope falls exactly on London's ascending degree, and the conjunction, therefore threatens trouble to London at this date and by implication to the British Empire as a whole.

There follow some observations about money, speculations, and so forth, and the conclusion is reached:—

Quite apart from his political proclivities one would judge the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have a natural tendency to extravagance and to be inclined to let money slip through his fingers. Fortunately for him the dominant influence of Venus has come to his rescue, but the horoscope suggests that there may have been many times of financial stress in the past.

The statement is made that should Mr. Lloyd George become Prime Minister, "which seems at least problematical, his term of office would be very stormy and very brief, the horoscope indicating unforeseen reverses and loss of position in the latter part of life."

A LOSS TO THE STAGE.

Summing up, the writer says that if the Chancellor had tried his fortune on the stage he would have made his mark as certainly as he had in the political arena.

The defects of the figure are those to which many brilliant speakers are liable; lack of application to detail and constructive ability. Of one so brilliant as the Chancellor it may seem an inappropriate observation to make, but there is a sense in which it is true, that Mr. Lloyd George's heart is better than his head. With all his brilliance and versatility his judgment is frequently at fault, and this defect is nowwhere more constantly shown than in the financial sphere over which an unkind Providence has called upon him to preside.

AUTHOR AS PEDLAR.

MR. H. G. WELLS TO BECOME GIPSY TRAMP.

It is probable that before the month is out, Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist, will have become a "Romany Rye" and will be tramping the highways and byways of Surrey and Sussex, laden with a heavy tray of gewgaws. He will do so not because of necessity, wrote the "Daily Citizen" in mail week, but because he is a member of the Gipsy Club, a body which has promoted a novel competition.

The objects of the competition are to prove that it is possible for anyone however steeped in city life, to obtain a living on the high-road, to prove that life in the open (with the option of sleeping in a light-weight tent) is healthy, and to promote an independent and self-reliant spirit.

Only members of the Gipsy Club and the Amateur Camping Club will be allowed to compete, and none of the entrants will be allowed to employ any assistants on the road. Furthermore, every competitor must start minus money. Other conditions are more elaborate, but, from the Romany point of view, quite as essential. For instance, each competitor must leave a Patrin (gipsy sign) at all cross-roads:—

1. Three heaps of grass placed on the left of the road (day).
2. Boughs or cleft sticks pointing down the road (night).
3. Mark in the form of a 'G' on the road in dusty or wet weather.
4. Stones in the same form on the left of the road in windy weather.

The prizes will be awarded to those who most happily make a business success of living on the road.

WHY SCOTSMEN SUCCEED.

INFERIOR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

FOLLY OF MIDDLE CLASS PREJUDICE.

The vivid pen pictures of English private schools given to the House of Commons by the Minister of Education have come as a shock. Dotheboys Hall, it seems, still flourishes in our midst, and the work of Dickens requires to be done over again, writes Mr. Harold Spender in the "Daily News."

Matthew Arnold pointed this out with all his power a generation ago, and the story has been since repeated by many brilliant writers and critics. But the English people are deaf, and in hundreds of cases parents prefer to send their children to these schools even when there are the very best free public schools round the corner. Bad education seems somehow always to consort with "gentility."

But now certain remarkable signs are appearing. The boys from the Council schools, profiting by a thorough training at the most impressionable years, are invading our secondary schools and universities, and compelling the middle classes to look the facts in the face. The other day ten Council school boys appeared as wranglers at Cambridge. I am informed that in many of the secondary schools of the L.C.C. winners of scholarships often rapidly take the lead of the middle-class children.

THE SCOTCH BOYS' TRIUMPH.

At the universities the public schools still keep an iron hold over the sports, but in matters of education they are often beaten by boys from the grammar schools and the Council schools. It is clear that a great crisis in education is approaching. The middle-class parent will have to wake up if he and his offspring are to avoid defeat in the struggle. A national comparison reveals the same facts. In secondary education England is far behind both Scotland and Wales. The higher education of Scotland, stimulated by the great boon of the Carnegie Trust, is moving steadily forward both in the schools and in the universities.

The result is seen by the fact that the unhappy English boy, though born of a stock certainly not less gifted, is too often beaten by the Scots boy in the competition for all the higher offices and posts, both of learning and business. But the most thrilling change is taking place in Wales. Lord Haldane, in his great oration on the Welsh Bill, made a praiseworthy effort to make this change visible, even through the felt darkness that environs the House of Lords. He told the serried ranks of Anglican bishops to their faces that the Nonconformist minister was now a better man than the Anglican parson. And why? Simply because he is better educated.

WHERE ENGLAND LAGS BEHIND

In this, as in all other matters, England, undone by its own self-complacency, is falling behind those despised "Celtic fringes." During the last twenty years Wales has created a hundred new secondary schools under the Intermediate Education Act. In the same period England has done very little, and when in 1902 Mr. Balfour gave new powers to the local authorities over secondary education he allowed them to raise only a penny rate. The result is that the local authorities are in some districts in a difficult position to find educational facilities for the 50,000 scholarship children who are at any moment requiring to be promoted from the elementary schools.

In my own experience I have seen London children lose in educational training by passing from the present elementary schools to what are known as "secondary" schools, for the simple reason that, taken as a whole, the actual teaching in our elementary schools is more efficient than the teaching in our secondary schools. The Government proposals certainly do not come too soon. The attitude of the middle class is, indeed, one that exceeds wonder. They pay the education rate, but in nine cases out of ten they refuse to avail themselves of it. They actually pay in order that their children should receive a far worse education than the working classes receive without paying another penny.

A MIDDLE-CLASS HABIT.

Exhausted with the expense of paying for bad schooling they often find themselves, at the critical moment, unable to start their children in life. Thus they lose the one great financial handicap that they have over their working-class competitors. Meanwhile, these parents are too often unnecessarily obsessed with the middle-class habit of sending their children away from home—a habit produced by the lack of good secondary schools evenly distributed throughout the country. By sending their children away they lose control over their lives and they sacrifice all influence over their characters.

And then they are surprised to find that at the age when life is opening to their children they have lost all parental control, and have not even obtained any superior educational value. Unless the middle-class helps the Government in retrieving this situation in England, they stand to suffer an educational defeat all along the line. Before the middle of the present century we may find that all the best posts, not only in business but in the professions, are passing over to the clever children of the working class.

THE ANIMAL MIND.

AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN HORSE.

Many people no doubt would be prepared to say offhand what was the most intelligent animal in the world; but, putting aside these individual preferences, the one which has secured the largest amount of scientific attention to its claims is a German horse, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette." It has been examined by psychologists in Germany and in the United States, and many papers have been written on its claims to be an intelligent interpreter of questions put to it, even when the questions call on its powers of calculation. The most searching examination of this animal's mind appears to have been made by the American psychologists, and without further detailing the learned horse's performances, we may sum up the general verdict by saying that the psychologists prefer to believe that there is some other explanation than mere equine intelligence to account for the more remarkable of them. The most puzzling feats were generally made in the presence of the horse's trainer.

A PRELIMINARY DIFFICULTY.

Any attempt really to probe the recesses of the animal mind is accompanied by the preliminary difficulty that there is an unbridgeable gap between all minds. "The heart of another is dark forest," says the Russian proverb; and there is every reason to believe that in all of us dwells an unconscious mind of the workings and methods of which we know very little. Language will not help us to understand with precision either our neighbours' minds or our own, for the psychologists have shown us that it is almost impossible for any human being to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, about any experience which he has observed either in himself or in relation to others. The absolute truth is tinged by other thought associations; it is dramatised, symbolised, slightly displaced—what you will, but it is not the absolute truth. If, then, our own minds are a mystery to us, and our neighbours no less, since we can interpret them only by our mental standards and experience, how great is the mystery which looks out of the eyes of a dog, and how insoluble the problem presented by the mind of an invertebrate animals, an ant, or a spider!

METHOD OF ANECDOTE.

In the attempt to fathom these mysteries there is one method which, as Professor F. L. Washburn has pointed out, is entirely untrustworthy. It is what he calls the method of anecdote. It always labours under one of several diadvantages: (1) The observer is not scientifically trained to distinguish what he sees from what he infers; (2) he is not intimately acquainted with the habits of the species; (3) he is not acquainted with the past history of the animal; (4) he has a personal affection for the animal, and a desire to exhibit its superior intelligence; (5) he has the desire, common to all humanity, to tell a good story. Some of these objections may be summed up in the further one that the point of the anecdote usually consists in showing that a human interpretation of the animal's behaviour is possible.

MENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Diametrically opposed to the method of anecdote is the method of experiment. In this there is a patient study of (for example) one of the higher animals which has been kept under observation from its birth; which has been watched in its ordinary behaviour and environment; and which has occasionally been experimented upon with proper control of the conditions, and without frightening it, or otherwise rendering it abnormal. Even in such a case the animal may prove abnormal, for there are striking mental differences between animals of the same species. The observer must be on his guard against cultvating too strong an affection for the animals under observation, for, if so, he will exaggerate their achievements. However cooly scientific the attitude adopted, it will be impossible to interpret what animals do, except on the analogy of human experience. These are, in the broadest sense, the methods which are now being followed in the psychological laboratories, where animals are "taught," almost in a literal sense. That is to say, they are taught to modify their behaviour by constant repetition of an experience. One of the simplest methods for testing this sort of learning is the "labyrinth method," which was examined some little time ago with the greatest interest by the Queen when visiting a well-known educational institution.

EDUCATION OF ANIMALS.

The plan consists in placing food, or something else attractive to the animal, at the end of a series, of passages containing a number of passages containing a number of fasle turns. According to Washburn, the first of these labyrinths, used by Small to test the education of white rats, was a replica in wire netting of the Hampton Court Maze; but much simpler ones are employed. One advantage of the labyrinth method is that it requires nothing of the animal except what is perfectly natural to it—namely, locomotion. The experiments have sounded the "teachable" faculty of animals as low as cray-fish. A labyrinth offering only choice of two passages was used in testing them. In sixty trials the animals which had chosen the correct passage and the incorrect are with equal readiness came to choose the correct one nine times out of ten. Other higher animals learnt the significance of the maze much more perfectly. The English sparrow learnt the Hampton Court Maze. Small white rats learnt the same maze so well is some experiments that they committed two errors only in the ninth test, though this experiment was rathir obscured by the fact that the rats were allowed to run freely about the labyrinth at night. In Yerkes's study of the Japanese dancing mouse, he found the mise learnt a maze where the turnings were regular—that is to say, to right and left alternately—more quickly than an irregular one.

MENTAL PROCESS INVOLVED.

The important question which all these experiments, and others analagous to them, are intended to answer, is hard to frame briefly. But it comes to this: What is the mental process involved? Does it involve that form of memory which consists in the revival of images of past experience, or is it simply the gradual formation of a habit of movement, at no stage of which a memory image comes in? If, with Washburn, we incline to the "habit" theory rather than that of the association of ideas or mental images, we may, perhaps convince ourselves that we thus arrive at an essential distinction between the animal mind and the human mind. For, so far as we can be certain of anything in our own minds, the lowest substratum of them, that "unconscious mind" which may prompt our wishes, but is always under the governance of our conscious mind, is at least capable of framing mental images; and is in fact unceasingly occupied in our dreams in doing so.

STORY OF PEASANT CREDULITY.

An amazing story of peasant credulity was told at the Galway Assizes on July 19, when Thomas Parker was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for obtaining food and lodging by fraud, says the "Daily News."

James Keating, a farmer, giving evidence, said that the prisoner represented himself as a Land Commissioner, and said he had come down to divide Earls Park, but that he would give witness no more than six acres. (Laughter.) He said that he was waiting for a hotel car, but the car never came. He explained that another Land Commissioner who had the car must have been drunk. (Laughter.) He had his supper, stayed all night, and had his breakfast in the morning.

"I went out with him the following day," added the witness, "to mark out other holdings." (Laughter.)

"Did you believe him!" asked Mr. Justice Modden.

"I believed every word he said," was the reply.

"Didn't you entertain me?" the prisoner asked, in cross-examination, "because you believed me to be a Land Commissioner?"

"I would have put you out very quickly," replied the witness, amid laughter, "if I had known you were not."

Another farmer named Flynn deposed that the prisoner promised him 12 acres. The accused remained with him all night and was entertained.

A third farmer told how the prisoner informed him that he was going to visit the parish priest and the Protestant rector. He said he had gone to school with the rector and had a standing invitation to his house.

"It was a wet night," added the witness, "and so I kept him." (Laughter.)

"WISEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD."

MISS ELLEN KEY.

Bitterness, narrowness, egoism, sex-jealousy, resentment against men for being men, and annoyance that they themselves are women—these are the evident motives of many who pass for champions of feminism in our day. Some of these qualities deform the writing even of such sincere and admirable women as Miss Frances Low on one side, and Miss Cicely Hamilton on the other. The least wise and most conspicuous among the advocates of women suffrage exploit and exacerbate the spirit of sex-antagonism in every speech and every article; and the inevitable result is to arouse the same spirit, in the opposite direction, and with no less ugly consequences, among the men whom they attack. A writer who believes in woman suffrage on grounds which have no relation to those on which the demand for it is commonly based, and who prizes the privilege of saying whatever he believes in these columns, can therefore scarcely do better than direct the reader to the work of a woman who is and always has been, a feminist, and whose guidance the feminist cause most urgently needs among us at this hour.

Her name is Ellen Key, and, though we call her a Swede, she is partly of Scottish descent, her name being really derived from McKay. She is elderly now, and has spent decades of her life in the education of young people. Thanks—as Mr. Putnam himself told me—to a chance meeting of his with Dr. Havelock Ellis in Italy, his attention was directed to the books which Ellen Key has lately written, and which have received such wide attention in Germany. Hence their appearance in English translations, and their wide distribution in the United States and this country. The books in question, in the order of their publication here, are "The Century of the Child," "Love and Marriage," and "The Woman Movement." They all display an astonishing amount of reading, of experience, and of thought; but these alone would not suffice to make Ellen Key what I believe her to be—the wisest woman in the world, writes Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Knowledge, after all, is only a constituent of wisdom, which is a state, not of the brain, but of the soul.

PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE.

Ellen Key's philosophy is founded not on hate but on love, not on jealousy but on sympathy. She believes in women, and she believes in men, too. In all her writings there can be found no trace of sex-antagonism at all. She knows that it take both sexes to make a world. She finds that woman has already achieved much of her due as a citizen, but has not yet achieved her due as a woman—which normally means as a mother. She thinks that it may be just as fine a thing to be a woman as to be a man. She makes no claim for the vote on the ground of "justice." I think she would agree with the dictum of Ruskin, after which there is no more to say, that the only form of government worth having is that the wise and kind, whether they be few or many, shall govern the unwise and unkind. And she would go on to argue that certain aspects of wisdom and kindness, which we need for government, are conspicuously feminine. (For instance, if women had had their say in education, should we only now, after forty years, be beginning to teach women's work to the girls in our schools?)

Her argument for feminism, therefore, is that the recognition of the distinctive needs and capacities of woman will serve both sexes. She hastens to add that one can scarcely imagine a case where a kind man will not be worth more than a hard woman, and she permits herself, you will observe, though a feminist, to recognise the existence of both those individuals. I do not want to advocate the granting of the suffrage to woman in this place now; but I believe that, if they are to have the suffrage, there is only one ultimate political ground for its granting—that thereby more wisdom and kindness will be available for our governance. On this ground alone have I ever advocated the "vote," and on this ground alone can the verdict of history ever ratify the granting of the suffrage to any section of the community, of either sex. Those who regard wisdom as a distillate from the most numerous noses will think otherwise, no doubt; and those who prefer "liberty" under one or other of its two hundrd definitions—to wisdom altogether.

VITAL PROBLEMS OF UNMARRIED WOMAN.

Best and deepest and rarest of all in Ellen Key is the entire absence of any bitterness in her composition. She writes strongly; she hates Mammon and Bacchus and Priapus intensely; she utterly repudiates as false, vicious, and ephemeral many conventions which we regard as moral and founded in the depths of eternity. But she sympathises with and understands every type of human being. In her magnificent study of the woman movement, we find that she understands and sees the vital problems of the unmarried woman, the mother *l'homme moyen sensuel*, and everybody else. The sexless or unsatisfied, or bitter woman, the worst enemy of both sexes, and especially of her own, the woman who compromises feminism, and makes it a byword—even she finds understanding in Elln Key's universal mind. This wonderful woman believes that normal womanhood should include motherhood or foster-motherhood, but she recognises the existence of women of "amaternal" type, and instead of trying to scold them into being something else, she would have them develop their strange individualities to the best advantage in their own way. Only she will not allow such women to declare that theirs is the ideal type, or to decry the motherhood which they do not desire to share.

The serious reader who follows the advice here given to read, mark, reread, and deeply consider the three books quoted may find doctrines upon divorce, for instance, which he thinks extreme, and may be offended by Ellen Key's attitude towards illegitimate motherhood, which, by the way, her critics seem to have generally misunderstood; but he will find a deeper and higher vision of womanhood, of eugenics, of the divinity and the destiny of Life, than in any other pages of our time.

"THE NEW EUROPE."

DR. CLIFFORD ON OUTCOME OF BALKAN WAR.

In his presidential address to the second European Baptist Congress at Stockholm on July 21, Dr. Clifford dealt with the "unfathomable significance of the new Europe which is ascending into vigorous life."

"The whole prospective of Europe is altered," declared Dr. Clifford, "and the wisest of the seers hesitate to cast the horoscope of the future. Dust and smoke still cover the field of battle so thickly that if we adventure conclusions amidst contemporary and unconcluded events, it is at the risk of serious mistakes.

"But it appears certain that a new Europe has come to birth in which there is a seventh Great Power, with youth burning in its veins and military conquest shining in its eyes. The rise of the Prussia was not more fateful than the rise of the Balkan League. It is a new energy in Europe, with a new soul and a new sword."

Although the issues were confused by the lamentable outbreak of war between the Bulgarians and the Servians, two results were assured—the weakening of the Moslem faith, and the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

Another truth that was being ground out of the European logic mill of life for the coming generations was that the Churches must take the lead and the recovery and advocacy of the true social ideal of Jesus, expressed in those key phrases of His ministry, "The Kingdom of God," and "the Kingdom of Heaven." Everywhere they were face to face with the backward and brutal conditions of labour. History and experience told them that nothing completely succeeded in these matters except the Christianity of Christ Jesus.

QUEER CANCER "CURES."

The annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was held on July 24, at Examination Hall, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, the Duke of Bedford presiding.

Sir William Church read the annual report, which is of a highly technical character, but contains two or three striking statements. One is that European habits of life are not primarily responsible for cancer. The disease is found among natives in the Tropics in German and British Colonies. Cancer attacks women more than men, and more generally after the age of 35.

Twelve claims of a cure for cancer were put forward in the year, but none of them stood the test of investigation. Two of the remedies were plasters, one being of a herbal character. Other alleged cures were "brandy and egg," a "germicide," "liquid paraffin," and mineral water stated to be radioactive.

LUXURY OF THE BATH.

MAGICAL POWER OF WATER ON SKIN.

Since the mythical days when Venus rose triumphant from the waves, the magical effect and power of water and fluid generally on the human skin have been acknowledged, though in cycles of brilliant enlightenment and eclipses of dark and terrible obscurity, writes E. E. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Baths of the most luxurious type were known in the time of the Pharaohs, and, later on, history relates that the ancient Romans went to their baths as the Greeks went to their gymnasiums, each nation considering its own special method to be the best for keeping the body in perfect order. The ruins and remains of the baths all over Italy show to what a state of luxury the Romans had developed this portion of their daily life, for baths of marble, marble slabs for massage and shampooing, special bath perfumes and water softeners were all used and water softeners were all used and enjoyed. The wonderful remains in Rome of the Baths of Titus and Diocletian show even in their ruins what these ancient baths must have been like, and the important part they played in the life of the people. In the Middle Ages an eclipse occurred, and the bath was hardly used at all. Even in the days of the Louis's Court at Versailles there was an order given that the Royal pages must go into the celebrated Bain des Pages at least once a month! But so much for history, and in the present year of grace we are again on the apex of cleanliness, the value and meaning of which is more thoroughly understood by almost every one.

DIFFERENT EFFECTS ON THE SKIN.

We all know nowadays about the tissue of the skin, which has myriads of tiny openings or pores, each of which is the mouth of a little gland through which the body gets rid of all kinds of waste matter. Should these get clogged or chocked up, this matter cannot be ejected, and is retained in the system, where it sets up irritation of many and varous kinds, including chills, catarrh, neuralgia, neuritis, etc. The simple hot bath is an excellent application for such conditions, but ought to be considered, daily, as a preventive rather than as a remedy. The warm bath should be taken once a day, and is much better in the evening, as it cleanses the skin after the heat and dust of the day, and refreshes the whole body. A cold or tepid bath in the morning is the best, as it braces and invigorates the skin.

WATER BATHS.

Of the ordinary water baths, two different kinds stand out in special importance—those above and those below blood heat. The first mentioned stimulates the circulation and the nerve centres; they arouse and awaken one from slackness and tiredness, and are on the whole invigorating and refreshing. Great care must be taken that rest should follow these baths, or reaction takes place and all the good is undone; also, unless one is very careful to get cool quietly and slowly, a chill is easily taken. The second baths, below blood heat, are of a quieting and sedative character. They make the heart's beat slower, and calm and quiet the nerves by steadying and slightly lowering the vitality, and are therefore of the greatest use in nervous and excitable conditions, and especially in some cases of nervous crises.

HOT AIR VERSUS VAPOUR.

The Turkish bath is a favourite one with some people, but should never be taken regularly except by medical advice. It is, of course, in reality an air bath, the bather going from room to room where the air becomes hotter a condition which raises the superficial temperature, and immensely stimulates the circulation of the blood-vessels in the skin, without raising the internal temperature of the body, thus cleaning the pores and promoting profuse perspiration. It is the bath which shows its effect most quickly of all on the skin, and is most useful for those whose skins do not act easily. The vapour bath has an entirely different effect, in that it checks perspiration and the action of the pores, and raises the internal heat of the body, thus being of great value to the internal organs and glands.

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Then come all the various baths of immense use from a health point of view, but which can only be taken under doctor's orders. Brine baths, such as the Droitwich baths, are for sciatica, rheumatism, or thickening of the joints; the sulphur baths are for various kinds of skin disease, gout, and eczema, and the peat baths have also a very special effect on the skin. A few drops of pine oil will render the water in an ordinary bath fragrant and delicious. Milk, used as a bath, has always been popular, and possesses softening and smoothing properties which are supposed to be most beneficial to the skin; but as a cleanser there is not a great deal to be said for it.

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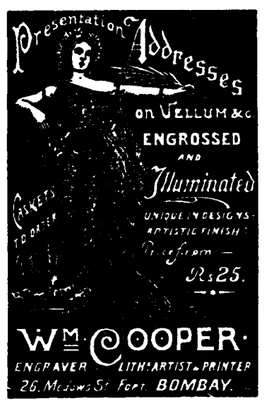

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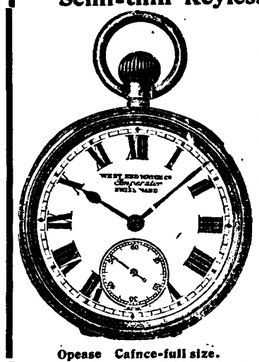

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